CHRISTMAS ISSUE

The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

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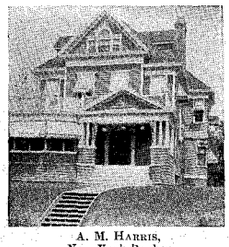

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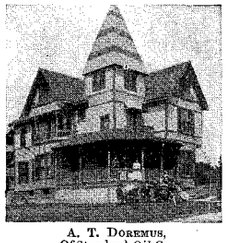

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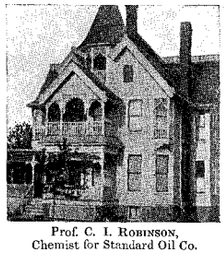

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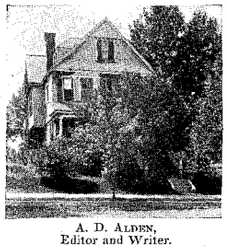

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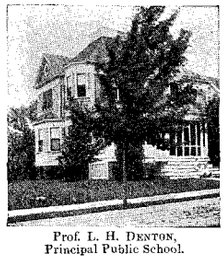

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GREAT CANCELATION SALE

The Recent Financial Flurry

or other unforseen circumstances have caused some of the 800 purchasers of the more than 1500 lots in Westerleigh, Borough of Richmond, New York City, to cancel a portion of their contracts. Some of those who have been endeavoring to pay for a half dozen or more lots now find that they can not continue to make the monthly payments for so many lots. A few of these (about 35) lots have come back and these are to be sold at cancelation prices—far less than value.

LARGE PROFITS---DOUBLE PROFITS

Thorough Cooperation

Every purchaser at this cancelation sale shall get a reduction of $100 to $300 from the list prices, shall receive ten per cent. of the price of the lot in full paid non-assessable stock in the Company and shall share in all of the profits. Never before was such a double-profit offer made. These last lots must be sold quickly in order to settle with the stockholders and wind up the corporation.

SAFEST INVESTMENT

Real estate in New York City is as safe as Government Bonds (nothing safer) and is continually increasing in value—always safe and stable. Thousands of people in New York City as well as outsiders have during the last few years invested in suburban lots and thousands of them have made large profits—some 500% to 1000%. Lots 15 miles north of Wall street with little or no improvements sell at $5,000 to $10,000 each. Lots in Westerleigh at this sale, twice as wide, half the distance, with all improvements (the improvements cost $400 a lot), are offered at one-fifth to one-tenth the prices, on easy payments.

STATEN ISLAND---Borough of Richmond

While other parts of the City were growing and real estate multiplying in value, Staten Island was lying dormant—inaccessible. The growth of the City (over 200,000 a year—think of it) compelled the City to open the gates to this, the most attractive Borough of the City, at an expense of millions of dollars. As a result, during the last year thousands of lots have been sold and resold at a profit. There has been a larger percentage of increase in the population than in any other Borough of the City.

WESTERLEIGH

Borough of Richmond is 45 minutes from Wall Street. It has all improvements, as sewers; water mains (City water); thousands of shade trees; 10 miles of the best uniform granolithic stone side-walks; miles of paved streets; public school (building cost $100,000); church; a public park owned by theCity; trolleys—$1,000,000 spent for improvements. There will be no assessments for any of these improvements. Property residential—highly restricted—no saloons—no objectionable business of any kind.

A GREAT CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE BOY OR GIRL—One That Will Increase in Value

This is an exceptional opportunity for a "nest egg" when they become of age. Very soon prices will be the same as in other parts of the City in this, the most attractive Borough.

FREE LIFE INSURANCE to purchasers of these lots—SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. New York is the wealthiest, the most prosperous, the most rapidly growing city in the world—always advancing—never receding. 325,000 people added to the City last year. This is a remarkable chance to save money and to make a double profit with no risk.

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McCLURE'S MAGAZINE for 1908

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

The editors of McClure's have collected from a busy and teeming world those stories of investigation and those stories of imagination which, in their judgment, will most interest you in the next twelve months.

Naturally, it is impossible to indicate here all the magazine's projects for the coming year. In some instances it would be premature to announce the plans; in others, they depend upon events which will take place between now and a year from now, and which not even an editor can foresee. Nevertheless, we are able to offer a sufficient program of vital interest and real entertainment to justify any lover of good reading in investing a dollar in McClure's for a year.

McClure's Magazine has just received a remarkable tribute based on the confidence of the public in many of its plans for the future. That is, the renewal of subscriptions not only for one year and for two years, but in many instances for five and for ten years—testimony that the public believes that McClure's Magazine will be at least as good several years from now as it is today. We wish to promise you that it will not only be as good, but better, and here are some of the things that are going to make it better:

More Light on Mrs. Eddy and Her Church

Mrs. Eddy

and the History of the Christian Science Church will be the subject of further articles in McClure's for 1908, more interesting even than those that have gone before.

This narrative, while based rigidly upon facts, has an intrinsic interest not usually to be found in records of actual happenings. If you had never heard of Mrs. Eddy or the Christian Science Church, you would find these articles absorbing reading. When added to this is the fact that one of the most interesting and important movements of modern times is the Christian Science movement, and that these papers are the unprejudiced, unbiased history of what has actually happened, based in most cases on documentary evidence, you begin to realize what a great work this is.

Good Reading All the Year 'Round in McCLURE'S *for* 1908

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The Serial Story of the Year "The Wayfarers"

Mrs. Cutting

well known to lovers of good stories by her sketches of suburban life, has shown her ability to sustain the interest in a long story with a breadth and depth not found in anything she has previously written.

Unquestionably "The Wayfarers" will be the serial of the year. It is American to the core. It deals with the sort of people we all know. Side by side run the sweet and interesting love story of Theodosia, the heroine, and a typically American business story, which relates the struggles of a young married man in building up a great manufacturing business. The two are woven as a compact whole to the climax in a plot that is fascinating without being melodramatic.

Bunk-House

Any one who has ever been in the poor quarters of a large city has noticed this sign: "Beds, 15 cents." The price may vary in different towns from five cents to a quarter.

These are the "bunk-houses," where for a nominal sum outcasts, tramps, petty criminals, beggars, find a place to sleep.

Naturally the herding together of such men under such conditions presents many remarkable and interesting sights.

Alexander Irvine has lived in bunk-houses among these men, has heard their stories and learned the conditions under which they live. A series of stories founded on these narratives is a page torn from real life—a life little known and scarcely suspected by the public.

Keen minds interpret the course of events in

McCLURE'S *for* 1908

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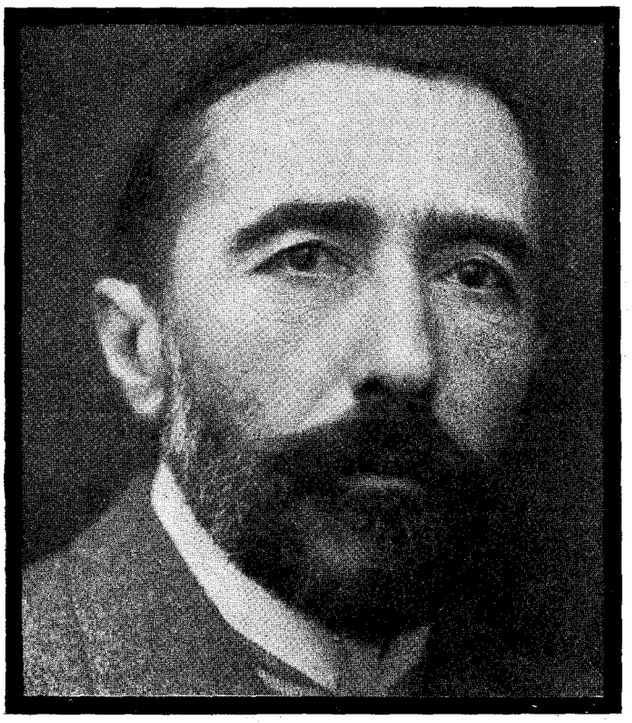


Stories of Adventure

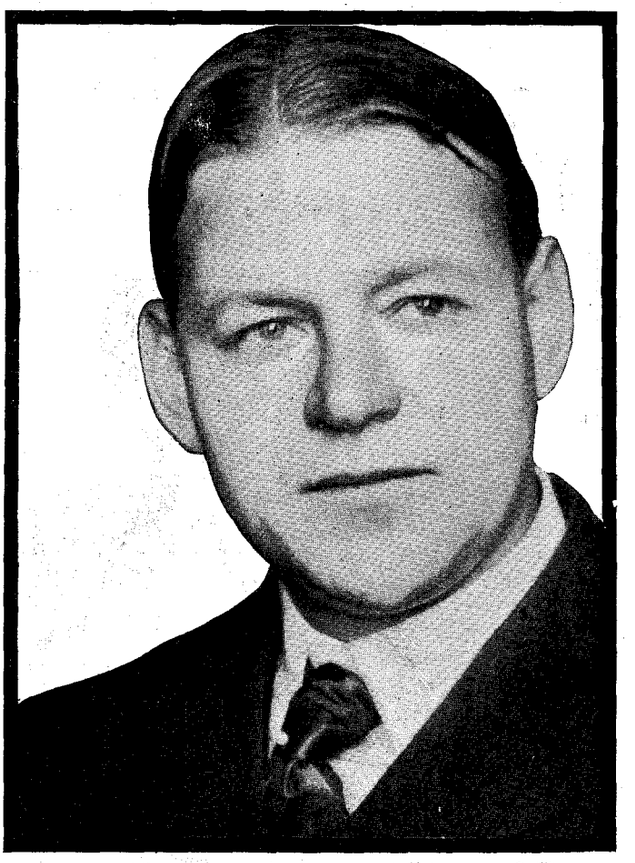
Joseph Conrad

is only one of the many writers whose contributions to McClure's come under the alluring head of Stories of Adventure.

There is hardly any one who reads—man, woman or child—whose heart is not stirred by stories of adventure. Look back over the great books of the world and see how many of them were stories of adventure, from the days of the wanderings of Ulysses down to those of Robert Louis Stevenson.

There is today no better writer of sea stories than Joseph Conrad, and no sea story worthy of the name can be other than a story of adventure. He has a style with a charm and fascination which almost approaches that of the great master of English—Stevenson.

Public Health



Samuel Hopkins Adams

in writing for McClure's on the public health, treats a subject to which none of us can afford to be indifferent.

Public health affects the private health. Milk supply, water supply, sewerage, the lighting and ventilation of tenement houses, all of these subjects affect all of us who live in and about cities.

Mr. Adams knows these subjects because he has been investigating them and writing upon them for some time. He not only knows whereof he writes, but he writes so well that these stories of investigation will be good reading as well as important for their information and suggestion. Several articles are to appear during the coming year.

The work of the best artists will appear in McCLURE'S *for* 1908

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Writers of Fiction

Mrs. Watts

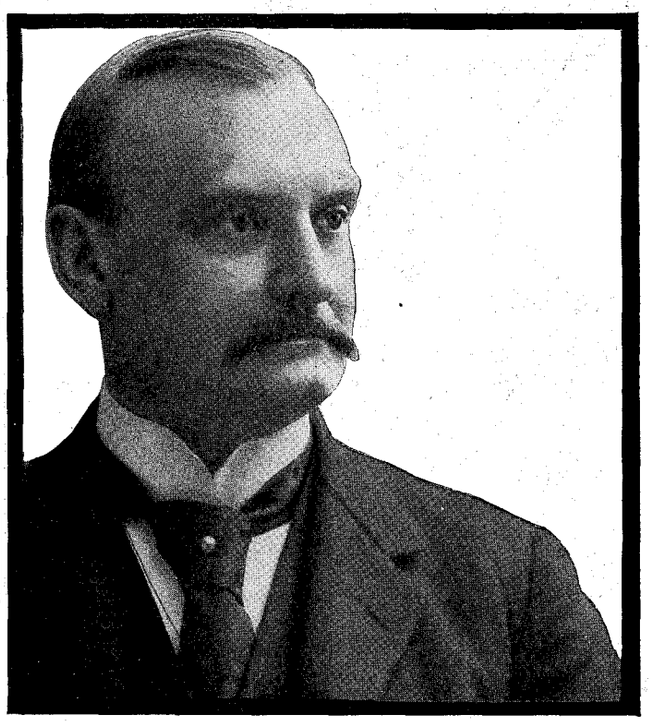
while a new short-story writer, is new only in the sense that you have not before seen her work.

Few short stories have been as good in every respect as "The Great North Road," which appeared in McClure's Magazine for October, unless, possibly, it is "The Voodoo Woman," which appears in McClure's for December.

She writes with a practiced hand, and her stories show constantly culminating interests as well as a great variety of subject. We need such writers as this—refreshing, wholesome, natural, interesting, with the sure, firm touch which produces that most refreshing of mental experiences, a good short story.

Great American Fortunes

By Burton J. Hendrick



Thomas Ryan

Widener, Whitney, Elkins and their syndicate controlling the traction interests of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, are the subject of Mr. Hendrick's first story of Great American Fortunes, who made them and how.

The financial history of the country, a most important subject right now, is bound up in these stories of investigation.

If you wish to think, talk and act intelligently on matters of finance, you must know something of the way in which the resources of our country—its transportation, public utilities and mineral wealth—have been turned into fortunes.

Mr. Hendrick's articles which began in November McClure's will continue in 1908.

The Best Thought of the Best Minds in McCLURE'S for 1908

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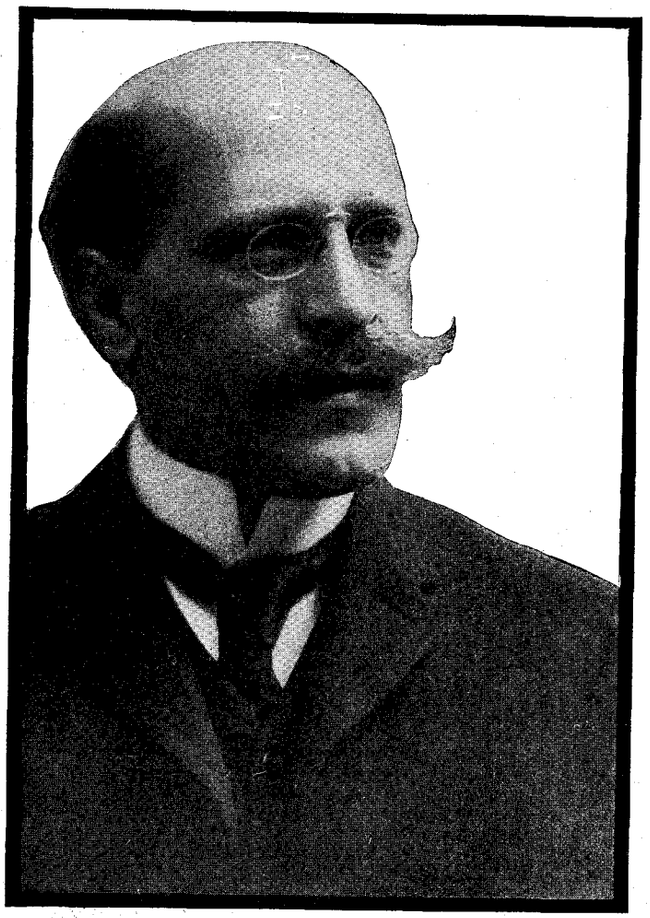

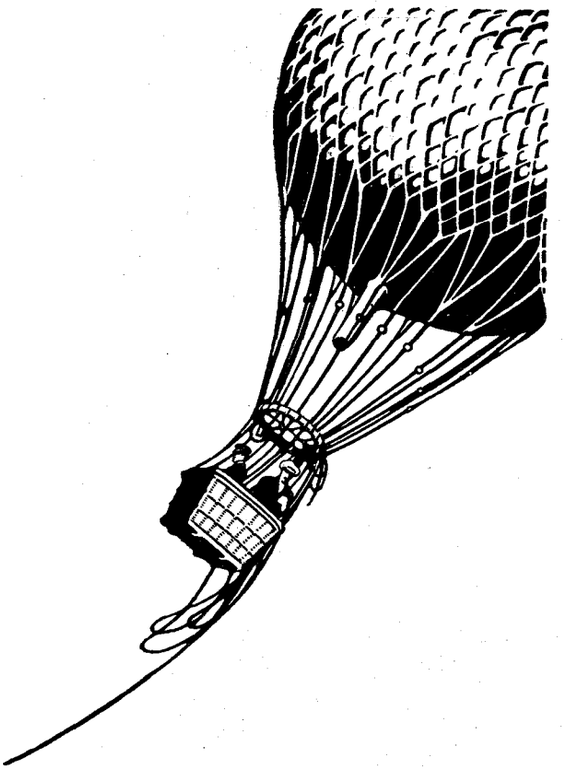

Mechanical Flight

By George Kibbe Turner

Professor Münsterberg

is at the head of the experimental psychology department at Harvard University. He is a German who has observed the American with a keen eye. Not long ago he wrote a book about us for his own country people, but it was so good that it was translated into English for the benefit of Americans.

Recently Professor Münsterberg has been writing on the Credibility of Witnesses. He proposed tests to determine how much a witness's recollection and observation could be relied upon. Two articles which appeared in McClure's attracted attention all over the country, from both newspapers and lawyers. He will continue to write on related subjects. The articles are as entertaining as a novel.

Ballooning

among other methods of navigating the air, is greatly interesting the world just now. This phase of the transportation problem is being grappled determinedly by enthusiasts all over the world and by every kind of method, from a balloon to a flying-machine. Nothing ever undertaken by man has quite the daring and the fascination of this attempt to solve the question of aërial navigation.

McClure's Magazine will keep right on the spot wherever successful experiments are tried, in order to report what is done and how it is accomplished. First in this series will be an article by Mr. Turner on Mechanical Flight, a remarkable and unusual description of actual experiences with flying-machines.

If you are fond of good short stories read

McCLURE'S *for* 1908

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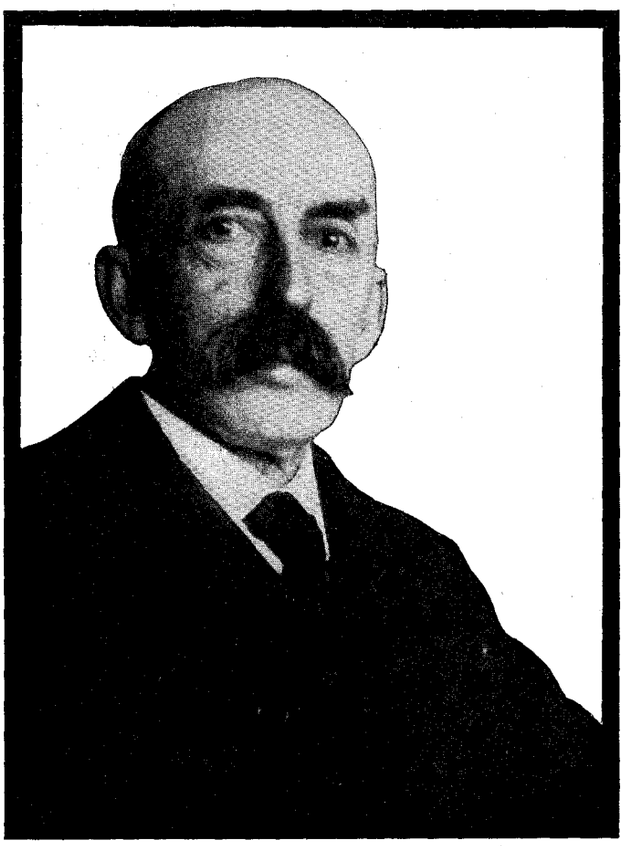
The Terry Reminiscences

Ellen Terry

will continue in McClure's for 1908 the story of her own life—one of the best things this magazine has ever published. Here is a woman, the leading actress of the English-speaking stage, the lifelong friend of Irving, a woman whose friends have comprised the grace, beauty and talent of the most highly civilized nation on earth, a woman whose following is as strong in the United States as it is in England, and who, in addition to her dramatic art, possesses also the writer's art.

She has written in the charmingly informal style of lively personal correspondence the leading incidents of her remarkable life. To say that this is good writing as well as important biography is to put it very mildly.

San Francisco



George Kennan

and the wonderful work he did in Russia is not forgotten. When Russia was a sealed book to the American public, Kennan, at the risk of his life, investigated its social system, its prisons and the terrible experiences of convicts in Siberia; came back to this country and told nightly to crowded houses from New York to San Francisco the most wonderful story that had been revealed up to that time. In McClure's he tells of an equally remarkable series of investigations of the San Francisco situation.

His experience as a traveler and observer stand him in good stead when he writes. He is nearer the truth and he tells it better than any other writer on the subject.

Keep in Touch with the Times through McCLURE'S *for* 1908

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Wild Animal Psychology

By W. T. Hornaday

Some years ago McClure's aroused considerable discussion about Professor Garner, who locked himself up in an iron cage in an African jungle with a phonograph and a notebook to take down the speech of monkeys.

These papers were remarkably interesting, but they were not as good as the series on Wild Animal Psychology which W. T. Hornaday has written for McClure's.

Mr. Hornaday is a director of the New York Zoölogical Gardens, and he knows animals. He knows how much they know as to whether they have done wrong or not, and, in fact, a good deal about the ethics of the animal world. His articles impart information very entertainingly.

Art and Artists in McClure's

An Illustration by Edmund J. Sullivan

A word of the part art, artists, and artisans will play in the success of McClure's in 1908. The illustrations, cover designs, and many pages in color will be the work of leading artists. But particularly do we announce a tremendous improvement in reproduction. Beautiful drawings are not enough. It is necessary that the mechanical problems of reproduction, especially in color, be solved.

McClure's has just completed its own manufacturing plant, the largest press in the world for the production of one magazine. It has secured the services of two men best fitted to handle the mechanical side of producing a beautiful magazine. With the New Year, evidences of their work will appear.

The Best Reading at Least Cost in

McCLURE'S *for* 1908

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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The Close of the War

Carl Schurz

has told in his famous Reminiscences the inside history of the United States as seen from the point of view of a naturalized German with wide sympathies and a powerful mind.

During the next year this series will cover the close of the Civil War and the reconstruction of a great country rent in twain by internal dissension. As in the previous papers, Mr. Schurz's acquaintance with the men actually engaged in the work and his own pen pictures of their personalities add greatly to the interest of these papers. Judged by the standard of important contributions to the history of the world, Carl Schurz's Memoirs are among the greatest things ever published in McClure's or in any magazine.

$5.00 Now Saves $2.50 Later

McClure's is now $1.50 a year instead of $1.00, as hitherto, but we believe all readers of McClure's are entitled to an opportunity to get it a little longer at the old very low rate of $1.00 a year. If you will send $5.00 at once, you will receive McClure's Magazine for five years, which a little later would cost you $7.50. Stop and think what an opportunity this is to give a unique Christmas present to some friend. For $5.00 you can send a Christmas present which repeats itself every month for sixty months—McClure's. You can cover five Christmases, and you can give your friend an opportunity to start with "The Wayfarers," Mrs. Cutting's attractive story. Send $5.00 to-day for McClure's Magazine, to be sent five years either to your address or to the address of a friend to whom you would like to give this novel Christmas present, and we will, on request, send a Christmas card in your name every Christmas for five years. Or you can send five Christmas presents to five people, one year each, for $5.00. (Extra postage required in Canada and foreign countries.)

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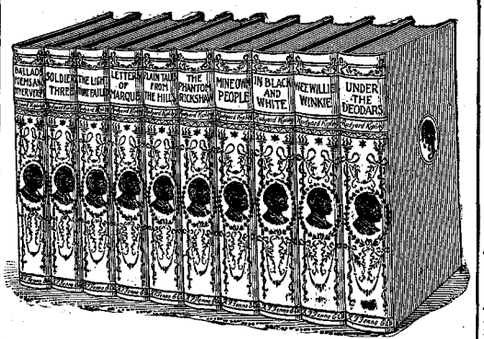

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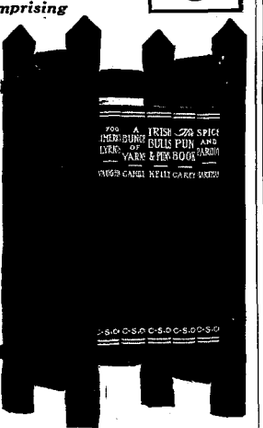

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A Christmas Tree

By CHARLES DICKENS

With illustrations in color and line by George Alfred Williams. $2.00

THIS new volume of the Williams edition of Dickens requires no introduction, as the quality of these delightful books has been demonstrated in the first two issues, "Mr. Pickwick's Christmas" and a "Christmas Carol and The Cricket on the Hearth." Suffice it to say that this new volume is the most attractive of the three, and that its spirited appeal to the Christmas impulses will make it one of the notable Holiday books of the season.

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On Holy Ground

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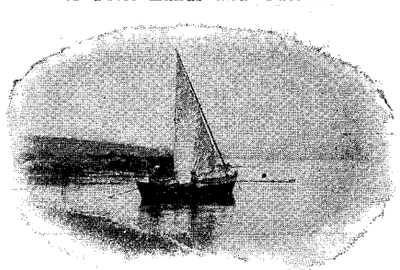

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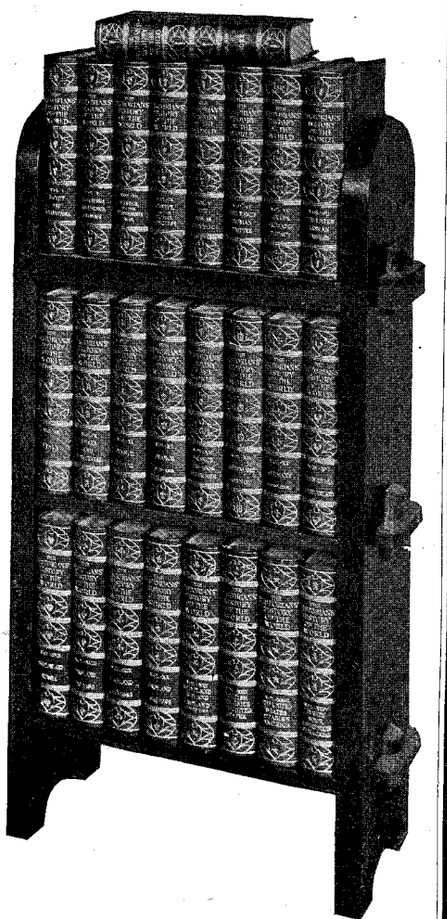

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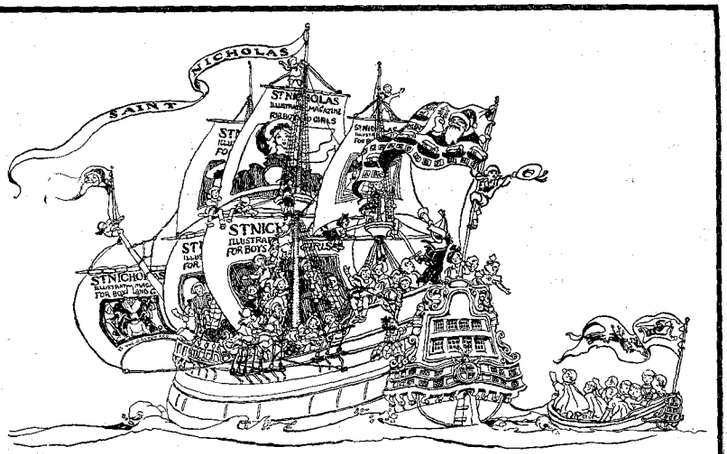
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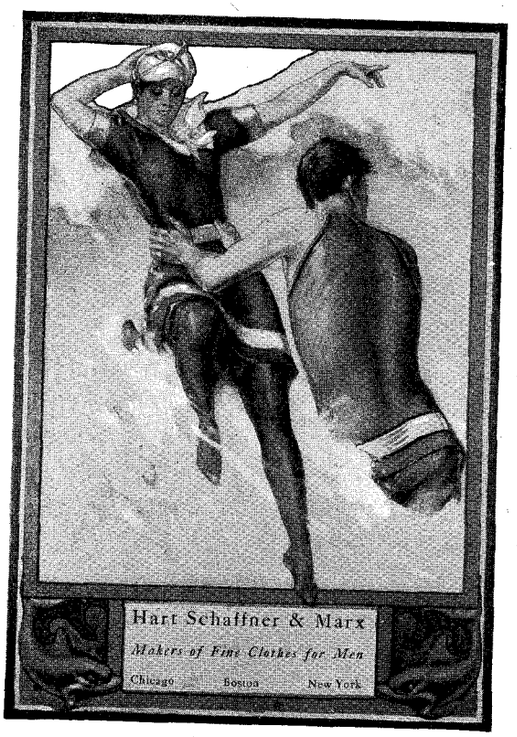

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS REGARDED

AN unequaled opportunity is afforded by the President's annual message to Congress and the comment on it by the press, to see how the President regards the country and how the country regards the President. A picturesque feature of the comment on the present message is the fact that while the President "stands pat" on all his familiar policies, he does so in such a manner that many of his supporters among the press are holding the message up to admiration as a "safe and sane" document, while his opponents exult over its "subdued" and "chastened" tone. "Oh, where is our 'Andrew-Jackson spirit' when the storm he summoned is brewing!" exclaims derisively the Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.); and such Republican papers as the Boston *Transcript* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* admit that, while the President "takes no backward steps," the language in which he defines his position is "more moderate" than it has been in the past. And the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), too, thinks that he is "less aggressive," and that he "speaks with a deeper sense of responsibility" on this occasion. "The Executive has apparently hidden his big stick," remarks the Albany *Times-Union* (Ind.) with evident surprize. Wall Street and the business interests of the country at large are said to regard the general effect of the message as "reassuring." But as the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) puts it, "the recent panic has not shaken the President's position in the slightest," altho "it has had an influence on the external form of the message." Evidently believing, says the New York *Times* (Dem.), that nobody will be frightened now by things said a year ago, the President resorted to the "adroit expedient" of quoting *verbatim* and at length from former messages and speeches the radical recommendations in his present message. The result is regarded by some papers—among them the New York *Commercial* (Com.)—as "a rather dreary and platitudinous iteration" of the Roosevelt policies. Practically all of these policies, says the New York *Outlook* in an illuminating analysis of the message, may be summed up in one sentence—"meet industrial centralization by governmental centralization." Or, stated more expansively:

"The day of great industrial combinations has arrived. The great combinations, whether of labor or capital, are not to be broken up. They are not to be given control of the industries of the country. What then? They are to be made to serve the public welfare by being made subject to the power of a still greater and stronger combination, namely, that of all the people acting in and through the Federal Government."

The usual outcry against the President's "radicalism" is almost entirely lacking, altho one or two papers do their best to make good the deficiency of the others. Thus the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) characterizes the message as "the most imperialistic paper which he has yet promulgated," and the New York *World* (Dem.) says that if its recommendations "were to be taken seriously," it would be "the most revolutionary message ever submitted by any President of the United States to any Congress." To quote further:

"It involves centralizations of authority, new interpretations of the Constitution, changes in the method of government, and extensions of the national power over private business which none of his predecessors ever ventured to hint at.

"Such a message from Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, or Lincoln would have thrown the nation into a frenzy of political controversy and excitement. Coming from Grant, perhaps the worst President the country ever had, it would have been seized upon as the preliminary announcement of a new dictatorship. Yet coming from Mr. Roosevelt it startles nobody. That is one of the advantages of always thinking aloud.

"Mr. Roosevelt is the most inveterate talker and speechmaker that ever occupied the White House. The coinage of an active mind is kept in constant circulation from the platform. The result is that by the end of the year he has managed to say everything he has thought of, and when he collects all his notions and theories into a message to Congress there are no surprizes and only a languid public interest in the finished product.

"It is taken for granted that Congress will pay little attention to most of the President's recommendations. No Congress ever lived long enough to carry out half of his ideas; so the country goes its way, thankful that it had heard all of Mr. Roosevelt's revolutionary doctrines before and comforted by the likelihood that there is nothing worse to come."

The Hartford *Times* (Dem.) and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) concur in the opinion that Congress, under the guidance of Speaker Cannon, will do little to advance the Roosevelt policies. A Washington dispatch to the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says that the message was received quietly and with little comment by both Houses, and that the prevailing attitude of the members is one of "independence of, rather than hostility toward, Mr. Roosevelt." The New York *Times* asks pertinently what will be the position of Mr. Roosevelt before the country and in history should this Congress adjourn without further legislation along the lines of his policies? and it goes on to say:

"The ultimate judgment may be that his career must be set down as that of a man rather of utterance than of achievement. That broad river of speech may prove to have turned few wheels, perhaps not enough to compensate for the devastation it has wrought, or threatened, when at flood."

The Times, *The World*, and *The Post* (Ind.) think that the message should have contained a remonstrance against Federal

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

extravagance in appropriations and "the enormous and increasing cost of the Government." Says *The Post:*

"Every prudent man is now cutting down his expenses; is no duty of retrenchment laid upon the Government? President Roosevelt does not admit it. He appeals frequently for 'liberal appropriations'; he nowhere urges economy. Indeed, the Government estimates sent to Congress, in this time of general embarrassment and falling public revenues, call for $77,000,000 more than for the current fiscal year. Where is that great increase to come from? From taxation, of course, and that means that people who are struggling to meet their obligations are to have an extra financial burden laid upon them by the Government. But such homely truths can not live, apparently, in the high-pressure atmosphere of the White House. There it seems to be taken for granted that revenue comes from the clouds, not from the pockets of the people."

Praise of the President's message is by no means confined to the Republican press, nor criticism to the Democratic. This blurring of party lines in the newspaper comment, and the report that Bryan approves parts of the message, find a possible explanation in the following statements in the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.):

"There is a singular parallel between the policies advanced in Mr. Roosevelt's message and those laid down in the Chicago platform of the Democratic party in 1896, upon which Mr. Bryan was first nominated. Instead of the free coinage of silver, Mr. Roosevelt recommends an elastic asset paper currency. But the other important planks of the Chicago platform are all in Mr. Roosevelt's message. The Chicago platform was opposed to an immediate change in the tariff. Mr. Roosevelt wants tariff action deferred. The Chicago platform advocates an income tax, and so does Mr. Roosevelt. The Chicago platform advocated legislation for the arbitration of labor disputes. So does the President. The Chicago platform favored stricter Federal control of trusts and railroads and the enlargement of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Roosevelt makes the same recommendation. The Chicago platform objects to government by injunction, and Mr. Roosevelt suggests the restriction of the power of the court to issue restraining orders. And finally both the platform and the message advocate the improvement of inland waterways in terms of similar meaning."

The question of most importance now, insists the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), "is not how far the Sixtieth Congress will conform to the Rooseveltian policies, but to what extent they will be written into the Republican national platform next year." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) looks upon the message as "a summary of the greatest six years' work for justice and right, for the uplift of the national character, and the advancement of the nation's welfare that ever has been accomplished during the same space of time in the history of the Republic." Moreover, says the same paper, the message tells the American people two things, first, "that Roosevelt stands where he always stood," and second, that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself in the Presidency. To quote further on the latter point:

"Were he a candidate, active or receptive, there would be no criticism of this document as being a repetition of past utterances and a reaffirmation of old principles. Roosevelt's worst enemy does not deny his ability as a political tactician. Had he another term in view, this was the exact moment to formulate a new campaign of legislation which would cause an irresistible popular demand for his reelection.

"The whole meaning of the message, on the contrary, is that already he had undertaken as much, if not more, than he can hope

HERE COME THE DOCTORS.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune.*

to force to completion before his retirement, and he wishes to leave as few unfinished tasks as possible for his successor."

The vital idea of the message, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), is "that the nation must protect itself against the abuses arising from an excessive application of the Jeffersonian theory of unregulated individualism." To quote further:

"Behind practically all of the President's recommendations stands the realization that regulation by the community and for the community is the surest means of curing the evils which have sprung from too great an effacement of the state and too great an exaltation of the freedom of the individual. This conception accounts for his suggestions as to the regulation of railroads and trusts, the enforcement on the employer of enlarged liability, the imposition of income and inheritance taxes, the establishment of an eight-hour day for labor, and the many other curbs sought to be put on ultra-individualistic activity. In many of these ideas the President is undoubtedly ahead of the average thought of the day, and especially ahead of it as it is reflected in the two Houses of Congress."

Capital, labor, and the general public, says *The Wall Street Journal*, will alike find something in the President's message to please them; and following up this idea it divides the principal recommendations into three groups, thus:

"In the interest of capital, the President recommends these things:

"Currency legislation providing for an emergency circulation.

"Amendment of the Sherman antitrust law so as to draw a reasonable distinction between good and bad combinations.

"Power to railroads to enter into proper agreements subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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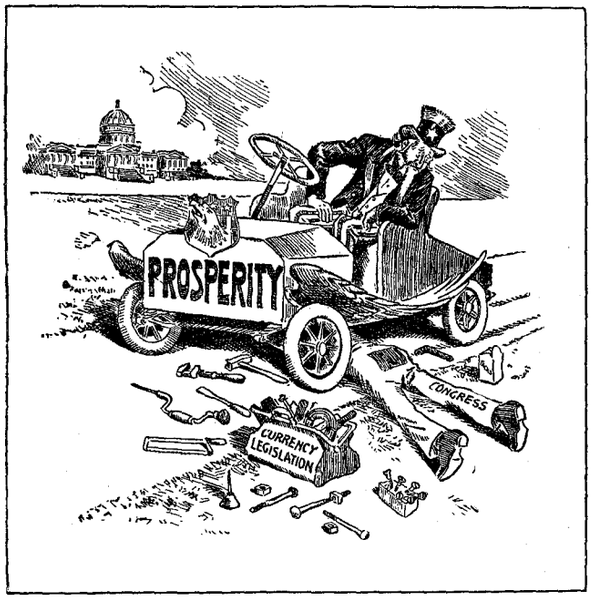
"No arbitrary cutting down of railroad rates.
"In behalf of labor, the President recommends these things:
"Extension of eight-hour law.
"Compulsory investigation of labor disputes.
"Compensation to workmen for damages by accident.
"Limitation of the abuse of injunctions.
"For the general public, the President proposes these things:
"The national incorporation of interstate railroad and industrial companies.
"Power to Interstate Commerce Commission to pass upon the issues of railroad securities and to make a physical valuation of the railroads.
"Prohibition of capital inflation and unfair competition.
"Right to hold stocks in other companies denied to interstate corporations unless on government approval.
"Income and inheritance taxes urged.
"Tariff readjustments after the Presidential election.
"Fee of coal-lands to be held by the Government with leases to operating companies.
"Development of inland waterways and protection of forests.
"Postal savings-banks."

The one feature of the message to draw almost uniformly unfavorable comment from the press was its extreme length (30,000 words). Many newspapers which have hitherto always printed the message in full in their pages contented themselves this year with a condensed version. "Only a very small fraction of 1 per cent. of the newspaper-reading public would have had the time or the patience to read the message from beginning to end," says the New York *Times*, which assures Mr. Roosevelt that "many things may be left to Providence, and others to Congress, the departments, and the courts." The demands of the President's messages upon newspaper space, says the Springfield *Republican*,



HOPE TO GET IT STARTED ANEW.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"have become simply intolerable"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce* urges that they would have more effect with both Congress and the people if they were less "unmercifully long." "The message makes good reading—for such as have the time," remarks the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.); and the New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) suggests that Federal activity can be employed in no more useful way than in the regulation of Presidential messages.

Foreign editors, apparently, read the message chiefly with an eye to the financial situation and to the President's attitude toward Japan. Thus the London *Globe*, which thinks that Mr. Roosevelt has modified "the rampant virtue" of his attitude, notes the striking omission of any reference to the Japanese controversy. "If the difference between nations could be settled by silence we would welcome the President's reticence, but unhappily that is not the case," says the London *Daily Mail*. The London *Times* is disappointed in the passages dealing with the currency problem, while *The Tribune* of the same city says: "The whole document is characteristic in the fact that at a moment of financial disaster and commercial reaction it is dominated throughout by a tremendous and triumphant insistence upon the unlimited possibilities of American development." A Berlin dispatch to the New York *Herald* says that the recent panic has lessened the President's popularity in Germany; and it quotes the Berlin *Boersen Courier* to the effect that President Roosevelt's "trust-busting" campaigns "have cost the country more money than the trusts could ever draw from the pockets of the people."

Recommendations which arouse special interest in the press are told more fully in the three following articles:

CURRENCY REFORM

"To leave our currency laws as they are, means to incur liability of a business disaster," said President Roosevelt in his message of last year, and already he has the opportunity to say, "I told you so." Because of the recent panic, of all the half-a-hundred topics touched upon in his present message none is so essentially the topic of the hour as this question of currency reform, yet he dismisses it with a quoted passage from his previous message and a few additional sentences embodying the general declaration that "we need a greater elasticity in our currency, provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency," and recommending an elastic emergency currency "based on adequate securities approved by the Government" and "issued under a heavy tax." In no other part of the message is there an uncertain note, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), which remarks further that "for once he is not sure of his ground, and his native frankness impels him to say so bluntly." "The President is as weak on economics as he is strong on ethics," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), which thinks that "unless a topic appeals to his sense of right and wrong, it is impossible for him to bother much with it." As far as they are indicated, however, his views on currency reform are well received by the press. "While he might easily have said more," remarks *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), "what he did say was excellent." He exhibits "an unlooked-for discretion," thinks the New York *Commercial* (Com.), "in treading lightly and hurriedly over this

ASPERITIES OF WINTER SPORT.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

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somewhat dangerous ground just at the present time"; and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) commends his wisdom in dealing in general terms with a subject in regard to which "the differences among recognized authorities are so extreme." As an example of these differences it is said that each year the banking and currency committee of the House, consisting of eighteen members, has been unable to reduce the number of schemes of currency reform below eighteen. A later, and possibly more authentic, item tells of the resignation of the chairman of the finance committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who has thrown up his hands in despair under the avalanche of plans for reforming our currency loosed upon him by "worthy people." It is not surprizing, then, that, with a multitude of conflicting counsels in Congress and without, adequate legislation on this vital but complex subject must come slowly. "We can expect, perhaps, as we certainly can hope," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "that a helpful currency bill will be passed by this Congress"; and it

PLENTY OF WATER IN THE WELL.
Only just a matter of priming the pump.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

adds that in the mean time the session should be a campaign of education in the principles of sound currency. To quote further:

"We see no reason to regret that action upon the question will be slow. The longer the discussion, within reasonable limits, the better will be the understanding of essential principles and the more likelihood there will be that the step finally agreed upon will be in the right direction. That is the utmost that can be expected from this single session, for the whole problem of adjusting the nation's currency to serve best the ends of business is too complicated to be solved at once. If as a result of this session the country shall have turned its back upon its old expedient of inventing at each new emergency some new kind of money to coexist with all the preceding kinds and shall face in the direction of such a credit currency as other great commercial nations have found necessary to their business, all will have been done that can reasonably be expected. The people will then be prepared for such subsequent steps as are needed to give the country a serviceable currency system."

Says *The Journal of Commerce*, admonishingly:

"The country has been expecting some serious examination of the banking question at the hands of the national legislature. Instead, it finds that body disposed to play with the subject, and even committing itself in advance to ill-advised measures of expediency such as should never find a place on the statute-books. Coupled with this disposition is an inclination to consider the different phases of the subject from the narrowest political standpoint. The present is the most important opportunity for disposing of the currency issue that has presented itself for a decade. If the business public suffers Congress to fritter it away in the usual manner a chance for remedial legislation will have been most culpably neglected."

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

The President's suggestion that Uncle Sam should furnish campaign funds for the great political parties in the national elections is characterized by the Portland, (Me.) *Advertiser* (Rep.) as "revolutionary even for Roosevelt." According to Mr. Bryan, as quoted in a Pittsburg dispatch, it is a proposition for which the President "deserves great credit." "I believe," says Mr. Bryan, "that such an appropriation could be justified on the same ground that we justify the payment of primary-election expenses for cities and counties by State governments"; and he recalls that "only a few years ago we had to raise money by subscription to pay for the printing of the ballots"—which are now printed at the public expense. It is "the most startling of all the President's recommendations," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), which thinks that "it would open the way for loot and log-rolling beyond the fondest dreams of political heelers." Says *The Wall Street Journal*, on the other hand:

"The Government pays the expenses of elections, and provides the entire machinery for voting. In the State of New York it also defrays the expenses of holding the primary elections of the different parties. Is there anything revolutionary, or wrong, in the proposition favored by President Roosevelt, that the Government should also defray the expense of conducting political campaigns? It is surely as important to instruct the people in the issues at stake as it is to provide them with honest primaries and adequate election machinery."

This proposition "will pain people who have a prejudice against anything new," admits the Pittsburg *Press* (Ind. Rep.); "but Congress ought to adopt it." "One is tempted," objects the New York *Commercial*, "to ask, Which are the 'great' parties"; and it continues: "Would it be quite fair to those which have not yet achieved greatness to compel them to pay their own way while the 'big' and 'powerful' political combinations, 'swollen' in numbers as well as in material fortune and influence, would alone be permitted to wax fat at the Federal-government crib?"

The suggestion, in the President's own words, is as follows:

"There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, altho I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the Treasury should accept more than a fixt amount from any individual subscriber or donor, and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided."

THE TARIFF

Altho the President touches but lightly on the tariff question, many papers think it noteworthy that he refers to it at all. He states that "this country is definitely committed to the protective system" and that "any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster." We ought, he says, always to have a tariff "which will at least make good the difference on cost of production here and abroad." He thinks it probable, however, that "every dozen years or so" the tariff laws should be carefully "scrutinized" so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred. The "wise time" for such a scrutiny, however, he places immediately after, but never just before, a Presidential

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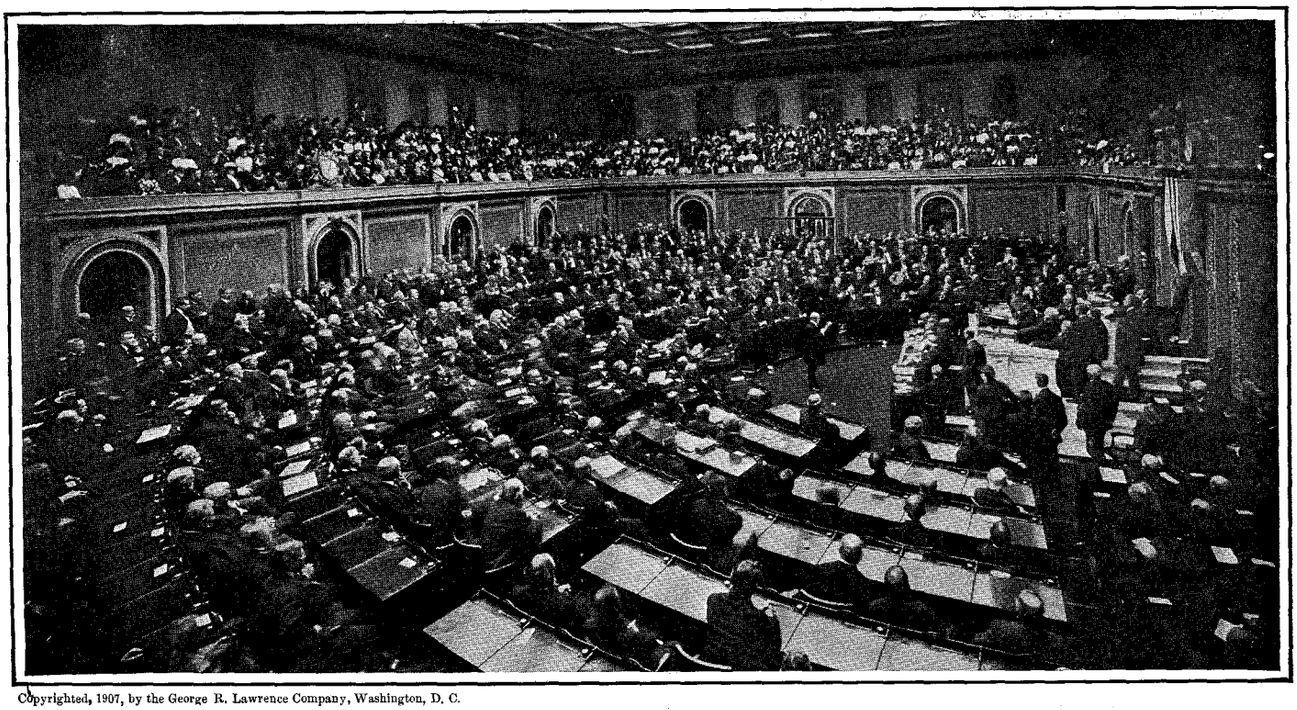

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OPENING SESSION OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS. SPEAKER CANNON TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Owing to the admission of Oklahoma into the Union, this is the biggest Congress in the history of the United States. It is claimed that the House of Representatives this year is a more than ordinarily faithful reflection of the multifarious American people, since only one-tenth of the new men are college graduates—a proportion, says the New York *Post*, not very far from that which would obtain among the citizens of a typical American town. The Republicans are seated to the left of the Speaker, the Democrats to the right.

election. "We rejoice," says the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), "that the President has at last broken his long silence on the tariff question, even tho he does so only by way of a preface to his income- and inheritance-tax projects." Some papers have noticed that while in the past he used the word "readjustment" in preference to the broader word "revision" when speaking of the tariff, in the present message he introduces the even more noncommittal idea of "scrutiny." *The Wall Street Journal* defines his position as "a little below revision and a little above stand-pat," but considers it an important point "that a Republican President, in an annual message, has admitted the need of some change in the tariff laws"; and the same paper predicts that "a consideration of the tariff question with a view to some modifications in its rates and classifications can not be long delayed." The President's recommendation in this matter, thinks the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), does not go far enough, and therefore "strengthens the chances of Democracy." Says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.):

"We do not know by whom this country has been definitely committed to the protective policy, or to any other policy. Almost never have the people had a chance to vote on the square issue of protection or tariff for revenue only. It is quite impossible, even now, to be sure of what their verdict would be on such an issue. Eleven years ago they certainly did not vote for protection. They voted for honest money. To be sure their verdict was interpreted by those in power as a mandate to enact a tariff with the highest rate of duties the country had ever known. But the people did not vote for any such tax law. They voted against free silver. So it has usually been. During the Civil War they voted for the high-tariff party, but again they did it because there seemed to be no other way to insure the prosecution of the war, and to save the Union. Congress made duties high on the plea that they were necessary to compensate for the internal taxes on manufactures. These latter taxes were promptly repealed, but the duties were not correspondingly lowered. President Roosevelt, we are sure, understood all this in those more innocent and less sophisticated days when he was a member of the New York Free Trade Club.

"We are not committed to any policy except such policy as a majority of the American people may approve."

THE MESSAGE IN BRIEF

The President begins his message with the optimistic assertion that "in no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment"; and he dwells upon the folly, in the face of such conditions, of hoarding money "instead of keeping it in sound banks." He emphasizes the fact that the punishment of the "successfully dishonest" must often bring suffering upon the innocent also, and insists that "it is not possible to refrain, because of such distress, from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering."

Turning to the regulation of interstate commerce, he asserts that "only the National Government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control," and explains that "this does not mean that there should be any extension of Federal authority, for such authority already exists under the Constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form"; but "it does mean that there should be an extension of Federal activity." For railroads engaged in interstate commerce he advocates "either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce under certain conditions"—a law so framed as to give to the Interstate Commerce Commission "power to pass upon the future issue of securities" and "to make a physical valuation of any railway." He believes that "ample, safe, and speedy transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation," and that therefore, "while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned." Only a special body of men acting for the National Government under authority conferred upon it by the Congress, he holds, is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

The Sherman Antitrust Law, says the President, "should not be repealed, but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions." It should be so amended, he thinks, "as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public"; and he urges provision for "the

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compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials," on the part of corporations engaged in interstate business. He calls the attention of "those who fear the extension of Federal activity" to the beneficent effects of the pure-food law, which "was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed for a decade," but which "has worked unmixt and immediate good.

On the subject of currency reform he quotes what he said in his message of last year, and once more urges upon Congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. He asks for some system that will give "a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency." He thinks that provision should be made for a highly taxed emergency issue, "made with an effective guaranty and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the Government." Trust companies, he adds, should be subject to the same supervision as banks.

The present tariff law, he asserts, is chiefly responsible for the fact that "the income account of the nation is in a most satisfactory condition." "Nevertheless," he admits, "there is an evident and constantly growing feeling among our people that the time is rapidly approaching when our system of revenue legislation must be revised." Altho "the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed," he thinks that "it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that foreign trade is encouraged." But the subject, he asserts, "can not with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a Presidential election, because, as a matter of fact, experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good." "In my judgment," he adds, "the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election."

As in his message of last year, he urges that graduated income and inheritance taxes should form part of our system of Federal taxation.

The old cry that the law could not be enforced against wealthy offenders, says the President, is no longer heard. Yet he admits that "the two great evils in the execution of the criminal laws today are sentimentality and technicality." "Everything that can be done under the existing law, and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done." "But the laws themselves," he urges, "need strengthening in more than one important point." Moreover, the average juryman is reluctant to send to jail a member of the business community for indulging in practises "which are profoundly unhealthy, but which, unfortunately, the business community has grown to recognize as well-nigh normal." "Yet it is from every standpoint far preferable to punish the prime offender by imprisonment rather than to fine the corporation, with the attendant damage to stockholders."

Taking up the problems of labor and capital, he calls attention to the alleged abuse of the injunction in labor cases, and repeats his assertion that "workmen should receive certain and definite compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence." He again advocates compulsory government investigation of industrial disputes, and urges Congress to consider the extension of the eight-hour law, and to investigate further the conditions under which women and children work for wages.

The President's recommendations in regard to the improvement and development of inland waterways, the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation and swamp lands by drainage, the revision of the public-land laws, and the conservation of our forests and other natural resources are already familiar to the public through his recent speeches. He restates them at some length in his message.

"There should be no tariff," he says, "on any forest product grown in this country, and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp, due notice of the change being of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions." "The repeal of the duty on wood pulp," he adds, "should, if possible, be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood."

He describes the progress of work on the Panama Canal as "highly satisfactory," and expresses his belief that the locks should be enlarged to a width of 120 feet.

He commends to the favorable consideration of Congress "a postal savings-bank system as recommended by the Postmaster-General," and "an extension of the parcels post."

He recommends an extension of the ocean-mail act of 1891 as a means of stimulating American steamship lines and increasing our foreign commerce.

In regard to Presidential-campaign expenses he suggests what he himself calls "a very radical measure," namely, that Congress should provide "an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties."

In the army "the rate of pay for the officers should be greatly increased," and "there should be a relatively even greater increase in the pay for the enlisted men." He believes that the whole battle fleet should spend part of the time in the Atlantic and part in the Pacific.

SENATOR FORAKER'S ONSLAUGHT

THE prospects of the Taft boom have been seriously impaired, in the view of some editorial observers, by Senator Foraker's announcement that he is also in the race for the Republican Presidential nomination. "It begins to look, in fact, very much as if what little propelling power was left in that interesting creation has now been completely destroyed," remarks the New York *Commercial*, and "if the 'Taft boom' moves at all from now on, it will be by pushing, or dragging, or both." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) also thinks the enthusiasm for Taft is dying out, and *Leslie's Weekly* pointedly recalls that no Republican has ever received the Presidential nomination against serious opposition in his home State. It is hard for the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) to believe that Mr. Foraker really thinks he can land the nomination, and it regards it as much more probable that the redoubtable Senator merely "wishes to have a considerable company of delegates who can be thrown against the Administration candidate, Mr. Taft, or whoever it may be, in an emergency." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), too, thinks his great hope "is to split Ohio and thus make a Taft nomination hopeless"; and it concludes that "such a situation would probably mean the nomination of Governor Hughes."

Whatever the result, it will be well to have the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt forces line up in Ohio and see how they stand, think several Republican papers, for this is what the Taft and Foraker forces will represent. "Such a test is, in our opinion, highly desirable," declares the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and the Louisville *Herald* (Rep.) hopes it will "disclose just what is the attitude of the rank and file of the Republican party on some of the big questions that have arisen in recent months." *The Ohio State Journal* (Rep., Columbus) believes Secretary Taft has nothing to fear from such a test. It says:

"All that one hopes in the coming conflict, which is to decide who will be Ohio's choice for President, is that there will be a clean, open, fair fight. The question is, who better represents the sentiment of Ohio in the prevailing political situation, Secretary Taft or Senator Foraker? We believe Secretary Taft does, by a large majority, and we are happy to think so, because he stands square on the dominant issues of the day."

Some rather sharp aspersions upon the Administration appear

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in Senator Foraker's letter announcing his candidacy. The letter is written to the Ohio Republican League of Clubs, whose advisory and executive committees recently voted to soupprt him for the Senatorship and the Presidency. Mr. Foraker chose the latter. After intimating that an effort is afoot to make a Senator "a mere agent to register the decrees of somebody else," he goes on to vindicate his opposition to the President in these words:

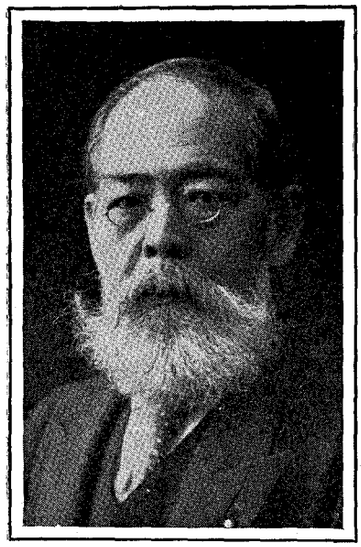
"To say 'I told you so' is always ungracious, but it is, I trust, permissible to point out that from the day the rate bill passed the trend has been in the direction predicted, and while other things have contributed that measure has a full share of responsibility for the unhappy financial and industrial conditions with which we have been overtaken.

"While there should be efficient supervision and regulation of interstate commerce, and the carriers and corporations of every kind engaged therein, it will become more and more manifest as time passes and results are developed that this supervision must be sane and conservative, consistent with the Constitution and with sound common sense.

"The moral standing of the business men of this country has always been high. It was never so high as it is now. There is consequently less occasion then ever before to restrict commercial freedom by statutory details of management and surveillance that are apparently framed on the theory that all men are criminals. Such legislation hampers enterprise, retards business activity, and discredits the whole nation."

JAPAN'S SHIFT OF AMBASSADORS

FAR from any portent of war appearing in Japan's change of ambassadors at Washington, the Brooklyn *Times* points out that the dispatch of a new man shows that diplomatic relations are expected to continue. "Were there the slightest chance for hostilities between the United States and Japan," it declares, "the ambassador of the country of the rising-sun flag would remain at his post till the very last moment." "Rather than indicating war," therefore, the change "indicates peace." Another sign of peace is seen by our papers in Viscount Hayashi's announcement at Tokyo, amid the angry remonstrances of the emigration agents, that the Japanese Government intends to limit rigidly all emigration to the United States and Canada. Baron Ishii, who has been investigating the matter extensively in Canada and this country, has just reported in Tokyo: "In my opinion, it will be necessary, in order to keep absolute faith with the United States, to prevent emigration of labor thither altogether," and his Government seems inclined to act upon his recommendation.



VISCOUNT SIUZO AOKI,
Who returns to Tokyo.

"My return," he says, "can not be construed in any way as an indication of unfriendliness on the part of Japan for the United States. The American Government knows very well that Japan is disposed to be one of her best friends and to remain on terms of the greatest amity with her. Any other idea or suggestion is foolish to entertain."

Just why Viscount Aoki was recalled and Baron Takahira substituted remains a matter of conjecture. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"Japan, it is predicted, will have an ambassador here whose interests, inclinations, and mode of living are such that he will appeal to the personal side of President Roosevelt, whose friendliness for Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, and Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, has made them the envy of their less favored colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps. Nowadays diplomatic representatives accredited to the United States are selected with particular reference to the impression they will make upon the American President."

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BARON KOGORO TAKAHIRA,
The new Ambassador.

"The most reassuring fact," he says, "with regard to the existing relations, is that the Japanese Government has communicated nothing to me, this going to show that the situation is far from assuming any character of gravity, as, otherwise, according to our custom I would have been notified."

Our relations with Japan, however, may not be so serene as people think, says the Baltimore *Sun*, which remarks:

"On the surface Japan appears to be much more friendly toward the United States than it was a year ago. But the ordering of Admiral Evans's battle-ship fleet to the Pacific, while it was received without protest, must have made a powerful impression on Japan. Tho it has sobered the Japanese 'jingoes,' and there is now little of the wild talk of war that excited that country a few months since, the Government seems little inclined to yield anything to the United States.

"While the chances of war appear to be extremely remote, the Japanese problem is far from successful solution, and is one of the most perplexing with which the Administration has had to deal."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* warns Congress that Japan would regard an exclusion law as an unfriendly act. It observes:

"It is likely that during the session which has just begun some demand will be made for the enactment of an anti-Japanese immigration law like unto that which serves to prevent the influx of Chinese laborers, and it is in a high degree desirable so to arrange matters that this demand may be met and repelled by a demonstration of its needlessness. The Japanese have made no secret of their irreconcilable objection to any such proceeding. Indeed, they have been careful, for reasons which are obvious, to let it be known that they should regard legislation discriminating in this way against their nationals as what is known in diplomatic language as an unfriendly act. They are a high-strung, sensitive people, proud, as they have a right to be, of their history, of their civilization, and of their achievements. After the recent exhibition of their prowess by sea and land they feel themselves entitled to recognition as a first-class Power. They feel that they have a right to be placed on a footing with any other nation and they are unwilling to accept the badge of inferiority which China is constrained, if not content, to wear.

"Baron Ishii, the chief of the Tokyo Bureau of Commerce and Immigration, lately returned home after a visit to Canada and the United States, made for the purpose of studying the situation, clearly expresst this sentiment in a recent interview. He said that an anti-Japanese immigration law would be disagreeable to his Government. It would not resent any legislation on this subject, however drastic, which should apply to all countries alike, but it would be prevented by a sense of self-respect from acquiescing in any action which should establish one rule for Japanese and another for Europeans. At the same time Mr. Ishii stated that his people recognized the conditions by which the United States Government is confronted, that they could understand the opposition to an immigration which was thought to threaten the standards of American labor in its wages and its manner of life, and that they were disposed to place the most liberal construction on the pledges into which they had by treaty entered and to stop Japanese emi-

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emigration to this country altogether. Only they wanted the restrictive order to proceed from Tokyo and not from Washington, so that their national dignity should suffer no affront. In other words, our Japanese friends ask for a chance to save their face.

"Unquestionably every consideration alike of justice and of interest requires that this chance be accorded them, and it may be plausibly conjectured that Viscount Aoki's summons home is directed in one way or another toward the attainment of that end."

OFFICIAL DEFENSE OF STANDARD OIL

THE policy of silence maintained for so many years by the Standard Oil Company is now admitted by its vice-president to be "a mistaken policy," and if it had been abandoned earlier, he thinks, it would have saved the company from the injurious effects of much misrepresentation. Mr. Archbold proceeds, therefore, through the columns of *The Saturday Evening Post* (December 7), to set forth the beneficent side of the workings of this great concern. He accounts for the huge profits of the company by marshaling a staggering array of figures showing the world-wide nature of its operations. That, and not the rebate, he avers, is the true secret of its success. If the Standard had increased its capitalization from time to time, like many other concerns, so that the dividends would look smaller, "it would have escaped much hostile cavil and criticism," but instead of turning the business into an effort to pay dividends on watered stock, its managers have accumulated a surplus that is used to develop new territory and extend its business.

Far from opposing the President's idea of national supervision of corporations, Mr. Archbold says he is heartily in favor of it, and he quotes from his own testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission to show that he advocated a Federal incorporation law before Mr. Roosevelt was elected Vice-President. The jumble of various and conflicting State laws is so embarrassing that "the company is persistently accused of seeking to evade the laws, when it is actually studying how to conform to them, amid a medley of conflicting interpretations." The main charge against the Standard is not an accusation of breaking State laws, but of violating the Federal act against rebates, and on this point Mr. Archbold says that "since the passage of that act the company has not received railroad rebates on its interstate oil shipments." He says nothing about the celebrated rebate case in which Judge Landis assessed his famous fine, or about rebates on intrastate shipments.

The Standard's policy toward small producers and small competitors has been often bitterly attacked. He replies to the grievances of the producer thus:

"For many years the company had no direct interest in production, and to-day it only owns or controls a moderate fraction thereof. It has, however, been the prominent purchaser, custodian, and carrier for the various producing territories, and its relations to the producers have naturally constituted one of its most complex and embarrassing problems.

"During the past thirty years it has secured export markets for about 60 per cent. of the manufactured products of the great crude output of the United States; has opened and sustained these markets in the face of great competition, and at great expense and effort. This foreign policy and achievement have had a most favorable influence on the welfare of the home producer, both as regards marketable volume and average profits of production.

"The network of pipe-lines, constructed and ramified at enormous cost, has given the producer an immediate cash market for his crude oil whenever and wherever produced, and the origin of many fortunes, large and small, in the various oil regions has been traceable to this pipe-line system and the enterprising manner in which it has been extended and administered.

"While it is true that apparently large profits have been earned through pipe-lines, yet these shrink to normal profits when it is considered that the exhaustion of successive territories has frequently rendered valueless much of the company's large investments in this department. This is a most important feature of the situation commonly overlooked by unfriendly critics.

"To maintain the equilibrium between consuming requirements and producing possibilities has been the real problem in the relations between the company and producers. The general policy of the company has of necessity been dictated by supply and demand. When market possibilities have exceeded current production, the higher prices resulting have encouraged prospecting; when, on the other hand, abnormal production has exceeded market possibilities, declining quotations have been inevitable. A plethora of production must always result in lessening prices.

"The pendulum of adjustment has swung to and fro, and eventually to the advantage of the producer.

"Whatever its critics and enemies may allege, the company has tried in the past, is now trying, and will continue to try to be fair and liberal in its relations to the producers."

In its policy toward competitors the Standard may not always have been as gentle as a turtle-dove, but the vice-president defends its operations in these words:

"Those whose lives have been spent in the industrial arena have learned the impressive lesson that commerce is a struggle. The company claims that its commercial efforts have been fairly made and its commercial victories fairly won; that its profits have been the legitimate reward of its industry and enterprise and realized in the face of continuous competitive conditions the world over. It confesses itself unable to anticipate the altruistic trade policies and relationships of an Arcadia, and can not in its ramified operations always find it possible to follow the mild pathways suggested by others for its guidance.

"The charge of an uncharitable attitude toward business rivals is no novelty in commercial history—and has been as persistently urged against the small competitive retailer as against the largest wholesaler.

"Very much is written about the Standard's treatment of its competitors, but very little about the Standard's treatment by its competitors.

"It is usually alleged that whenever the Standard, for whatever reason, advances its prices, it is oppressing the consumer, and when if, on the other hand, it lowers its prices, it is then oppressing its competitors.

"Very rarely has a bankruptcy been reported among the competitors of the Standard. They are apparently maintaining a prosperous independence and employing not less than $100,000,000 of capital. Either, therefore, the Standard's policy toward its competitors can not have been vindictive, or the competitors have flourished in spite of the Standard's alleged vindictiveness.

"The company has been persistently criticized for its so-called espionage upon the operations of its competitors. It is very doubtful if it knows more of the affairs of its competitors than its competitors know of its affairs, but it certainly has been, and will continue to be, the policy of the company to learn all it legitimately can of its competitors' progress in the home markets, and it has been, and will continue to be, the company's aim abroad to learn all that it legitimately can of the progress of its Russian, Rumanian, Galician, Dutch Indies, and other foreign competitors. These industries, moreover, are equally well informed of the marketing progress and policy of the company."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ATTACKS on the President now include a defense by Tom Lawson.—*The Chicago Post.*

TAMMANY is not for Bryan, but if Tammany wants to defeat him the best thing it can do is to be for him.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

IN a recent French duel both of the combatants were wounded. If that happens again, the sport is liable to become unpopular.—*The Washington Post.*

SENATOR DANIEL told Bryan things he didn't want to hear, but that was only getting back at a man who for years has been telling things that nobody wanted to hear.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

"NOBODY nowadays," Mr. Bryan told the Yale students, "would seriously propose the election of President of the United States for life." Then why the choice of a Presidential candidate for life?—*The New York World.*

MRS. COBDEN-SANDERSON, the English suffragette, says American women are interested in nothing but themselves. Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson has evidently never heard two or more American women discussing clothes.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

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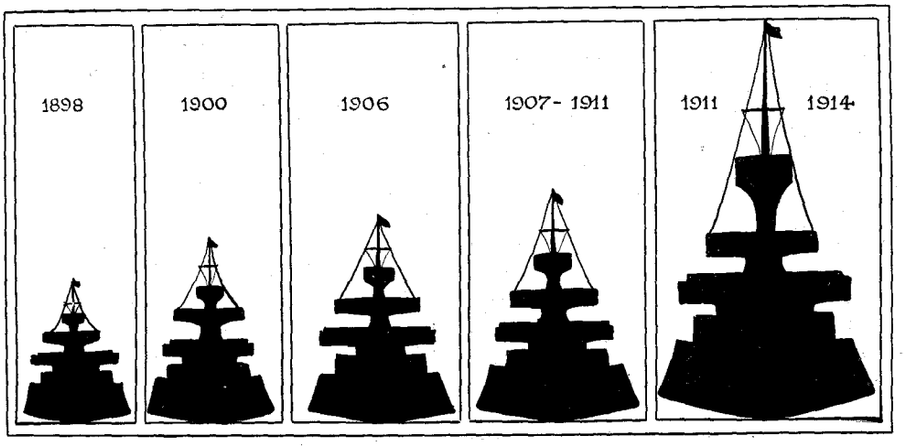
FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMANY'S HUGE NAVAL PLANS

SOME of the optimists who have been expecting great things from the Hague Conference and the Kaiser's peace pilgrimage to Windsor Castle are reading with painful feelings the new naval program of Germany. This program not only defeats England's purpose to become a "double-fleet power" (by having a fleet equal to any other two), but Colonel Gaedke, the German naval expert, declares in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that it will in ten years give Germany the most powerful fleet in the world. Germany's action is thought likely to stimulate the naval authorities of the other Powers to adopt larger plans, so that some predictions are heard that the next decade will be a time of unprecedented naval construction the world over. Our own Secretary of the Navy asks in his annual report for four battle-ships where his predecessor asked for two. The main points of the German scheme are given by Colonel Gaedke in these words:



GROWTH OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

Diagram showing the growth of the German Navy and its projected development up to 1914, when its displacement will amount to 717,000 tons—more than double what it was in 1906, namely, 340,000 tons.

"During 1908–11 Germany will build annually four cruisers of 18,000 tons. But this will not be all. If we take the law of 1907 as the basis of our calculations, Germany in 1914 will possess thirteen armored vessels of 19,000 tons, superior to the *Dreadnought;* ten armored vessels of 11,800 tons, four of the same character of 10,000 tons, five armored cruisers of 18,000 tons, one armored cruiser of 15,000 tons, two such ships of 11,000 tons, five armored cruisers of 9,500 tons, and one armored cruiser of 10,700 tons, or a total of thirty-seven armored battle-ships and fourteen armored cruisers. The total displacement of the battle-ships and cruisers in 1907 equals about 350,000 tons. In 1914 it will amount to 717,000 tons. In other words, the German Navy will be more than doubled."

The German press in general view the plan with patriotic pride, the French press view it with more or less envy, and the British press warn their Government to look to their laurels. The Socialists rail against the taxation of the proletariat involved in the high estimates of the budget, and financial organs are in doubt as to whether Germany can stand the expense.

The official *Koelnische Zeitung* explains the beauties of the new plan as follows:

"We have on several occasions pointed out that the scheme projected by the naval authorities for the building of our fleet is not conceived on a random or indefinite principle. It is intended so to operate as to further the living interests of the country, by developing a great protective navy, and also by encouraging the industries of shipbuilding and the manufacture of artillery. While the financial side of this new departure has been carefully considered, it may be necessary to repeat once more that the administration of a great state can not be controlled by the rules of private trade, which demand that every outlay must meet with an immediate return."

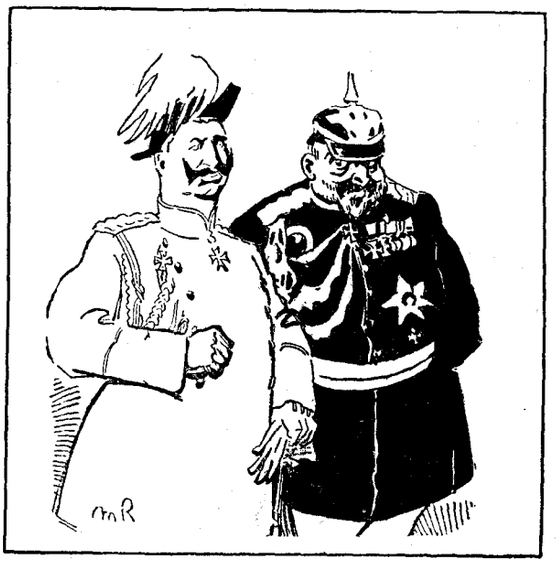
The new budget will cost the country $50,000,000 annually. "Only twice in recent years," remarks the London *Daily Chronicle*, "has the British Navy appropriated such a sum for such a purpose, and this was in the financial years 1903–4 and 1904–5." Yet the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which largely represents Germany's commercial interests, approves of the budget.

But August Bebel, speaking for the proletariat, thinks otherwise, and in the *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) angrily exclaims:

"We are aware that the activity of the dockyards and of all industries concerned will be increased to a gigantic degree. Of course therefore those interested in dockyards and iron foundries will patriotically applaud the new departure. This crazy scheme of the *Flottenverein* can only receive a check from the inability of the people to meet expenses. These expenses go into the pockets, and are to be limited by the depth of the pockets, of the naval 'overmen,' until they reach a point at which the typhus caused by hunger begins to appear among the masses of the proletariat. This fine plan for new armaments of a more powerful character results merely in a crazy tightening of the taxation screw."

Turning to the British papers, the London *Daily Chronicle* sees in the German plan the "fixt determination" of that Government, and "the temper of the people," "to strengthen the fleet, no matter what budgetary difficulties may be caused thereby," and it adds that the British "have no right to complain." So, too, thinks the London *Daily News*.

"There are signs," observes the authoritative London *Statist*, that Germany's recent "prosperity is coming to an end," and it is



SURPRIZES OF THE ENGLISH VISIT.

EDWARD—"What astonishes you most in this country?"
WILLIAM—"To find myself here." —*Rire* (Paris).

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not good to try the temper of the people too much by imposing heavier burdens upon them at this time. In its own words:

"It is not probable . . . that the revenue will increase in Germany as rapidly as it has grown in recent years, while, if trade seriously falls off, wages will fall and employment will become scarce. Even during the piping times through which Germany has just been passing, our readers will recollect what a great outcry there has been on the part of the working classes because of the difficulties they found to make both ends meet. It will particularly be remembered the outcry there was on account of the high price of meat and the excessive rates in the towns. In fact, the growth of Socialism is conclusive proof that even in the recent good times taxation has prest heavily upon the poorer classes. It seems hardly wise, therefore, to increase taxation just when there is every probability that a period of depression is setting in."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MUTTERINGS OF DISCONTENT IN ENGLAND

THE danger by which England is said to be threatened at this moment is neither war, bankruptcy, nor disintegration. According to a writer who signs himself "Zarathustra" in *The Westminster Review* (London) it is Socialism, possibly revolutionary Socialism. The spread of Socialism in England during the last decade has indeed been phenomenal, and, as this writer observes, whereas ten years ago it was rare to meet a man of the middle class who was a Socialist, to-day they are to be numbered by tens of thousands. The present condition of the masses in England is characterized by profound discontent. England has come to a critical turning-point. "Yonder rising storm-cloud is big with mischief, big with change. He would indeed be a hasty man who would commit himself to the opinion that it is merely a passing shadow."

Definite grounds are given by this writer for the people's dissatisfaction. The beginning of this condition of things dates from the close of the Boer War. The Government richly rewarded the heroes of the campaign if they were rich or high in rank, the poor hero was left to starve. As we read:

"There is not one thing that to-day rankles in the breasts of poor men so much as the recollection of the gratuity that was voted to one man, and he a rich one and in no want, for what he had done in the war, while poor men were left to a cruel fate. Promise and performance as thus set one against the other have made a deep impression on the masses, and they are saying rude things as the result. They are saying for one thing that the poor, the toiling, are expected to make all the sacrifice, tho they have the least at stake, while the rich, tho their stake is the greatest, are alone taken into the reckoning when the rewards come up for consideration. And in truth, tho we are supposed to recognize that, so far as labor and sacrifice are concerned, the least is equal to the greatest, yet unfortunately 'unto this last' does not come anywhere near the practical concerns of every-day life."

This writer declares that the masses in England are now awakening to what he formulates as the real situation of things in that country. Thus he writes of the landlord:

"Everything in this landlord-ridden country must wait upon his will and pleasure and bow to his decree; he must needs have the first pickings alike of God's providence and man's labor; if you put value into marsh or prairie, the first-fruits of the increase must be his; if living in his house and the cunning of hand or brain produces wealth for your pocket, it will go hard but he will have his hand in for the spoil. As for the slums, they are his, he made them. There is hardly an evil which the country suffers from but his rapacity is a contributory cause. Nero is fabled to have fiddled while Rome burned; he plays while the nation rots, taking his sport on the acres that should feed the country's starving children. He is now crying out that every able-bodied laboring man should be turned into a soldier—to protect what? In the main, him and his."

In support of his statement, that it is doubtful whether "the growing demands of the democracy will ever be conceded without trouble and broils" and "the boiling up of the spirit of revolt," he remarks that "men—and not workingmen alone—are beginning seriously to doubt whether Parliament as at present constituted will ever be able to overtake the arrears of legislation lying at its door."

PORTUGAL'S THREATENED ABDICATION

WHILE the cable dispatches to the American newspapers from Portugal give only a hazy view of the troublous situation there, it cannot be said that the Portuguese papers do much better. It is plain that there is a deadlock between the King and his people, but the details of it can be learned neither from the Lisbon nor the Madrid press, for the latter tend to exaggerate the affair, while the former, we are told by the Lisbon *Diario Illustrado*, are practically muzzled by the Government. From the London papers, however, we learn that Mr. Franco, the head of the Government, is ruling as dictator with the cooperation of his Cabinet, but without any reference to a representative assembly. The people are incensed against the King and his advisers on many counts. Meanwhile the Crown Prince takes sides agains this father. The Madrid correspondent of the London *Standard* declares that popular discontent had been aroused by the political immorality of the Government, by their spending public money in the support of sinecures, and by their retention of the tobacco monopoly. *The Standard* thus explains the sequel to "the party strife and rancor" which had "formed an effectual hindrance to legislative work" in the Cortes:

"The King and his Ministers cut the gordian knot by dissolving the Cortes on May 12. No date was mentioned for the general elections, which, in the ordinary course, should have followed this procedure, but, on the contrary, dictatorial powers were vested in Senhor Franco, the Premier, and his Ministers, and the country has since been ruled without representation. The new order of things was not allowed to pass without protest on the part of the Republicans. On June 17 and 18 rioting occurred in Lisbon, in which four persons were killed and several wounded. Deputations from Conservatives and Republicans alike approached King Carlos to ask his Majesty to return to constitutional methods of government, but in each case the reply was that he had full confidence in Senhor Franco, and that the country would not be asked to elect a new Parliament until the moment was opportune."

There have been threats made against the person of King Carlos and the expediency of his abdication has even been hinted at. His own personal expenditure and the proportion of revenue that goes to his personal bank account have been the subject of severe criticism. Says the writer already quoted:

"The question of the civil list of King Carlos, which was rearranged by the Ministry, has been the subject of bitter criticism. By a decree issued in September, the advance of £160,000 made for the payment of the royal debts is to be liquidated by attaching the private income of the royal family derived from public buildings rented by the state. This income now reverts to the Treasury, which also discounted a sum of £60,000, the value of the royal yacht *Doña Amelia*, which is now incorporated in the Portuguese Navy. A statement was subsequently issued explaining the reasons for the decree mentioned above, and saying that the royal financial difficulties do not date from the present reign, but are of much longer standing."

According to the London *Times* the action of the King and Minister Franco are aimed at the abolition of "crying abuses" in the previous form of government. But the issue of the struggle is dubious, and this leading English organ concludes:

"Whatever may be the final issue of this interesting conflict, it may be hoped that a death-blow will have been struck at the wasteful and undignified methods of government against which Senhor Franco's plucky attack is directed."

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EIGHT CROWNED HEADS IN A SINGLE GROUP.

Assembled in the Red Room, Windsor Castle, during the Kaiser's recent visit. In the rear row, from left to right are the King of England, the Emperor of Germany, the Queen of England, and the King of Spain. In the front row are the Queen of Spain, the Empress of Germany, the Queen of Portugal, and the Queen of Norway.

MR. HEARST'S TIFF WITH THE LONDON "TIMES"

"YOU provide the pictures and I'll provide the war" are the words of a telegram alleged to have been forwarded from the office of the New York *Journal* to the artist Remington, who was sent by Mr. Hearst to Cuba just after the destruction of the *Maine*. The authority for the story of this remarkable message is James Creelman (formerly on the staff of *The Journal*) in his "On the Great Highway," published six years ago. It is said that Mr. Hearst never attempted before this to discredit the item. Now, however, he poohpoohs the authenticity of this passage in the book of his former employee, who claims that at the time of the Spanish-American War he was dispatched with "a specially confidential mission." It is in a letter to the London *Times* that Mr. Hearst has recently denied the truth of the statement, which he characterizes as "clotted nonsense" and utters the following bitter diatribe against English journalism, a diatribe which in the severe language of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* "bristles with impudence and insults." To quote Mr. Hearst:

"Since some lineal descendant of Ananias became the correspondent of the London *Times* in New York that newspaper has printed many articles from America as absurd and outrageous as the famous Pigott forgeries which appeared in its columns and the ridiculous tale of the boiling in oil of the German Ambassador at Peking. No efforts of this offspring of Ananias, however, have been more frankly false and more ingeniously idiotic than the assertion in the issue of *The Times* of September 30 that there was a letter in existence from Mr. W. R. Hearst in which Mr. Hearst said to a correspondent in Cuba, 'You provide the pictures and I will provide the war,' and the intimation that Mr. Hearst was chiefly responsible for the Spanish war.

"This kind of clotted nonsense could only be generally circulated and generally believed in England, where newspapers claiming to be conservative and reliable are the most utterly untrustworthy of any on earth. In apology for these newspapers it may be said that their untrustworthiness is not always due to intention, but more frequently to ignorance and prejudice. Any informed and unprejudiced person knows that the one cause of the Spanish war was Spain, and that from the time of the blowing up of the *Maine* in Havana harbor war was inevitable."

It is a pretty quarrel, for *The Times* recriminates by quoting from Secretary Root's speech of a year ago, in which the spectacular editor was styled "a dangerous demagog," who by his journalistic mud-throwing was responsible for the assassination of President McKinley. *The Times* editorial thus continues:

"But Mr. Hearst is clever, and he is a journalist. He knows that political memories are short. He reckons that what was said twelve months ago is forgotten, while what is printed next Monday morning in New York, doubtless under those famous three-inch capital letters which he invented for the Spanish war, may catch jingo votes on Tuesday. It would have been simpler, of course, and more useful as history, if he had sent his repudiation of the offending story to the magazine which printed it, and not to us, who merely quoted a phrase from it. . . . But it would not have been so effective. It would have had less journalistic value. It would have been less worthy of Mr. Hearst."

In his communication to *The Times* Mr. Hearst takes occasion to allude to England as hostile to the United States in the following terms:

"The attitude of England toward this country has always been clearly understood by our people, despite her professions of friendship. Words, as President Roosevelt expresses it, are good when backed by deeds, but not otherwise. The deeds of England have always been detrimental to this country, and the intelligent citizens of this nation know that England would be as ready to encourage Orientals to make war on this country to-day as she was

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to incite the Indians to murder the wives and children of the colonists in the days of our struggle for independence. While making it clear, therefore, that the action of Japan is the one thing that can bring this country to war, I do not wish to minimize the effect of the secret influences and underhanded acts of our historic enemy."

To which the London newspaper retorts:

"Mr. Hearst's description of English feeling toward America is as wide of the truth as his denial of his own telegram; and we can only regard it as a matter for congratulation that he should have displayed his character so clearly as to remove the sting which his falsehoods were intended to bear, and to absolve us from the task of again stooping to demonstrate his unworthiness."

A HISTRIONIC SHADOW OF FRENCH ROYALTY

THE nationality of France is like a web of shot silk; at one angle it presents the crimson of revolutionary republicanism; turn it again to the light and its threads appear to be of

A FRENCH ROYAL WEDDING IN ENGLAND.

The Princess Louise of France, sister of the Duke of Orleans, head of the Bourbon family, is united to Prince Charles the Bourbon. In the illustration they are leaving the chapel specially built for the occasion.

Bourbon blue. Inextricably interwoven as these threads are, their distinctness and independence are indubitable. There are a hundred incidents of recent times which teach us that the land of the Capetians has not completely broken with her royal traditions. Take a recent incident: While republican France with its religous, military, and industrial excitements is, according to its critics, "stewing in its own fat," a little drama has taken place across the Channel which shows how hard these traditions of royalty are to kill. What the French and English papers call "a royal wedding" has taken place between French nobles. Prince Charles, of Bourbon-Sicilies, has been married to Princess Louise, "Louise of France," as she is called, sister of the Duke of Orleans, who is head of the Bourbon royal house of France. Royalty has indeed come much to the front in England recently, where among the reigning sovereigns were five queens at Windsor Castle. But this royal marriage celebrated with all the pomp possible represented only a royal family in exile, whose position was rather emphasized than otherwise by the attendance of such more fortunate members of royal dynasties as the King and Queen of England, the King and Queen of Spain, the King and Queen of Norway, and other highnesses. Yet in the newspapers it was a "royal marriage," and *The Daily Chronicle* (London) remarks:

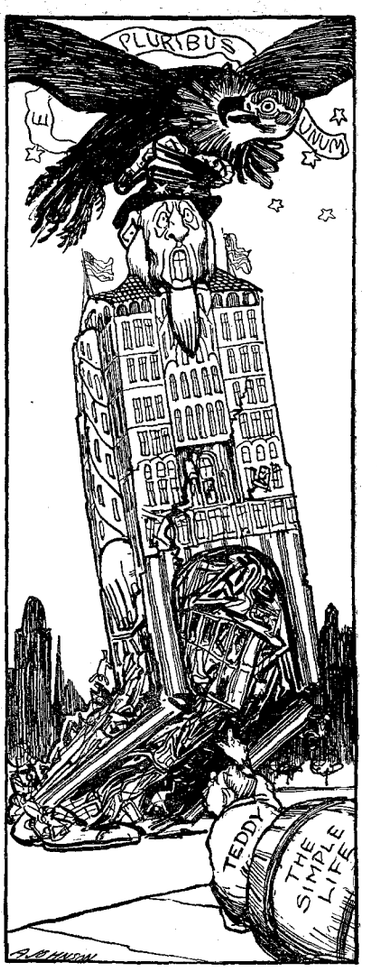
"It was not only in respect of the exalted rank of the participants and assistants to the ceremony that the wedding was a royal function. For in every respect that the circumstances permitted the suggestion was emphasized of the pomp and ceremony of a royal court. The temporary chapel erected in the Wood Norton grounds had been made at great care and cost, to suggest such a place as would not be inappropriate for a glittering function of the court of the King of France. To the exterior of the wooden structure canvas most realistically painted gave a suggestion of permanence and antiquity. Inside, draped velvet masked the wooden walls, the fleur-de-lys of the French monarchy appeared in what looked like stained-glass windows, banners of gallant regiments devoted to the monarchy (the regiments of Champagne, of Picardy, of Provence, the Nestoria Gardes du Roi, the Cuirassiers de la Reine, and many others) hung on each side beneath the stretched gauzes that looked like a decorated ceiling."

The *Soleil* (Paris), which represents a very large section of refined and thoughtful people in France, can not mention the name of the Duc d'Orléans without exclaiming, "What memories and what lessons are brought to our minds by those simple words 'the French monarchy'!" Then the writer proceeds to dwell upon "the teaching and work of the French monarchy" and concludes with the following remarks:

"We are always ready in the *Soleil* to vindicate the right of the monarchy, as well as of the people, and expect that some day there will be a restoration, not of a tyrannical monarchy's wilfulness and caprice, not of Cæsarian Jacobinism or of a revolutionary convention, but a restoration of manners, of institutions, of beliefs, ending in the lifting up of France.

"We shall continue our task, ever faithful to the most fruitful doctrines, to the teachings and the traditions of the French monarchy. We are Monarchists because we are patriots, citizens, and Christians."

Professor Barrett Wendell, in his "France of To-day," says that the spirit of republicanism and the spirit of monarchism at its best have been, and are still, amalgamated to make the France of to-day. The château of Francis I. had the monogram F. inserted in its decorations. It was merely altered under the Republic to R.F,



FALL OF THE FINANCIAL SKY-SCRAPER.

When the American bird of freedom lights upon it, the sky-scraper of rotten finance gives way. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A POSSIBLE SKY-SCRAPER FIRE

THE fact that the sky-scrapers in lower New York are no longer isolated towers, but are in many places crowded thickly together, has suggested to insurance men the possibility of a great conflagration that may involve a whole group of these costly buildings, destroying huge amounts of property and wiping out insurance companies by the dozen. Something of a sensation has been caused by a recent statement of George W. Babb, president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, whose words are thus quoted by George E. Walsh in *The Fireproof Magazine* (Chicago, November):

"It is not only not beyond the range of possibility, but the fire underwriters fear that there is a strong probability of a fire starting in the nest of sky-scrapers and beating across streets from the windows on the top floors to other buildings. All systems of sprinklers and all attempts at fireproofing would not avail in the least in an instance of this kind."

A possible loss of one to two billion dollars is suggested by President Babb. Says Mr. Walsh, commenting on these words:

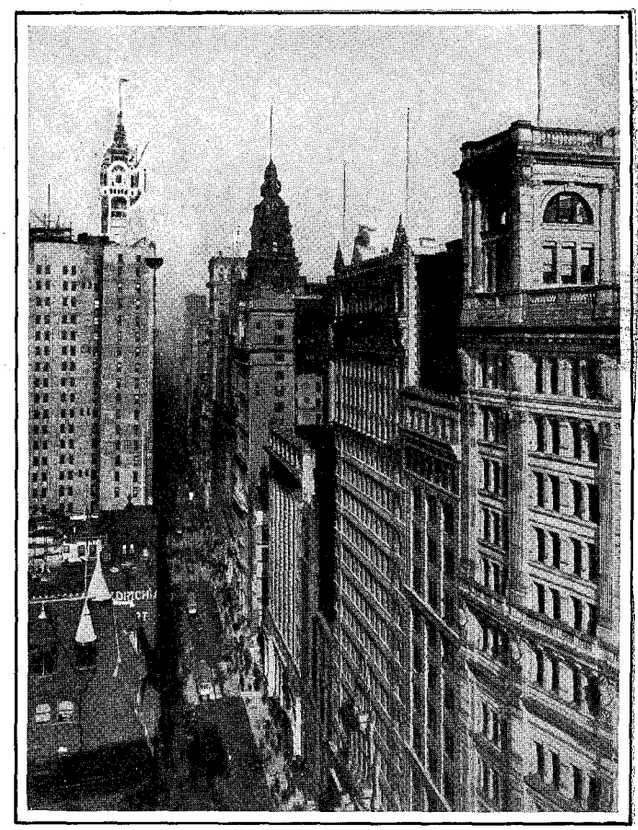
"It is an open secret that insurance companies fear and dread a great fire in certain parts of New York City which, if not checked in time, will wipe out many of the companies. Such a fire might easily destroy hundreds of millions of dollars or even a billion or two. The insurance companies have maps made out which show the danger spots of New York, and within these danger zones insurance rates are the highest. Several of these danger zones are located on the East Side in the thickly settled regions, and others in the great dry-goods and shopping districts. The attack upon the sky-scrapers, however, is one that does not meet with universal accord; that is, without modifications.

"This exception or modification is voiced by a leading architect in these words: 'In many of our so-called fireproof tall buildings we find double wooden floors, laid on wooden sleepers, and wooden doors, wooden door-backs, wooden door-casings, and wooden trim throughout. Some of these tall buildings, because of their immense size, have over fifty per cent. more wood in them than the old non-fireproof buildings.'

"Mr. Flagg, in a recent interview, went on record as saying: 'It is the floors and trim that burn, and the so-called fireproof wood. I think the law ought to make high-building construction such that the building can never burn. The Singer Building is the highest in the world, but there is not enough wood in it to make a lead-pencil. It can never catch fire from within. The only thing to do is to make the whole section downtown in the region of sky-scrapers really and truly fireproof. Tear out the wooden floors in the imitation fireproof high buildings and replace them with cement floors and replace the wooden trim with metal. The danger from the burning of the furniture is infinitesimal compared with that of the wood that goes into a building, but why not make fireproof furniture for our sky-scrapers out of papier-maché or some other non-conducting material? Very handsome furniture can be made without an atom of wood in it. If wood and wood furniture were eliminated, the reasons for a great conflagration in the sky-scrapers would vanish into thin air.'"

Mr. Walsh, who does not sympathize with wholesale denunciation of the sky-scraper as a fire-trap, regards this as a practical warning. While making outside walls fireproof, he says, architects have in too many instances permitted interior construction with combustible material. In one tall downtown building enough wood was used in floors and interior trim to build several private country residences. Fifty tons of lumber were used in another. We read further:

"The reason for this use of wood in a modern tall building is somewhat difficult to explain. The laying of a wood floor on a terra-cotta floor has no justification except custom. The modern floors of cement, mosaic, glass, and of various compositions are more durable than wood and present as handsome a finish. The old complaint that wood had to be used in order to lessen the total weight of each story no longer holds. Many of the modern fireproof materials used for floors weigh less per linear or square foot than the hardwoods commonly employed for floors. The same is true of the trim. The effort to manufacture fireproofed wood has met with only partial success. In many tests made by the Fire Department and building experts in New York the so-called fireproofed wood did not come up to the required standards, and many of the foremost architects refused to recommend it in their tall buildings. A fireproofed wood covered with a metal sheathing furnished better results, but in this case the wood part was protected by the metal, and the material itself was not actually changed. The injection of various chemicals into the fiber of wood will make it proof against a small flame. That is, it can be rendered far less liable to destruction by fire, but if a hot fire once started in the building the hardwood thus treated would ignite and spread the flames."



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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HIGHEST-PRICED HALF-MILE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE WORLD.

Broadway from Bowling Green to the Post-office. The value of the buildings fronting on this little bit of Gotham's famous thoroughfare, together with their sites, is estimated at about $500,000,000.

Again, absolutely non-inflammable buildings have sometimes been made combustible by tenants, who have filled them with wooden furniture, railings, partitions, etc. Mr. Walsh favors the prohibition of wood for such purposes, altho such a rule might perhaps frighten away tenants. He goes on to say:

"Of course it is always possible that such a generalization about the danger of sky-scrapers to the city, as made by the president of the Board of Fire Underwriters, is not based upon sufficient evidence, and that it injures by its exaggeration. On the other hand, by calling attention to the evils of any method of construction some good must come from it. The very fact that it is universally discust shows that the evils can be corrected. If the present outbreak started against the tall buildings will bring about stricter rules of construction and a closer observance of the laws of fireproofing, the good accomplished will be very great. If some of

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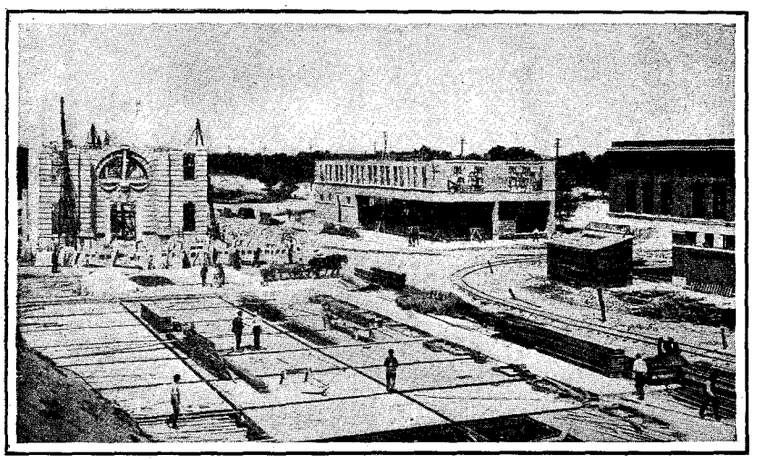
the evils of interior finishing can also be corrected thereby, the changes will not be without excellent results. It has long been the conviction of leading architects that important improvements should be made in buildings running up above the eighth story. At present New York is putting the finishing touches to a new high-pressure salt-water plant which will enable the Fire Department to send a heavy stream against the sides of a building some 150 feet above the curb; but even such a height is insignificant when we consider that the pinnacle of the new Singer Building is 612 feet above the street, and any number of them range from 300 feet upward. . . . . .

"Meanwhile, the talk of pushing sky-scrapers to an even greater height than any to-day is going on. One builder of a number of the tall ones predicts the 100-story building on Manhattan within the life of the present generation. Such a building would tower more than 1,000 feet above the ground. The 50-story building is now being seriously considered, and its projection may be a matter of only a few years. The step from that to the 75-story and then to the 100-story will follow in order. The question of providing elevator service for such tall buildings has been the problem in the past, and the fire protection has not been considered a serious drawback. The weight of the cable to support the car in the 30-story building is enormous, and elevator men do not like to go beyond this. But the use of a new battery of elevators starting from the twentieth or thirtieth floor solves this problem. The limits of elevator service may in this way prove as elastic as desired."



THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVENUE, GARY, JULY 1, 1907.

TUBERCULOSIS ON SHIPBOARD—The increase of tuberculosis in the Navy has been deplorable, says *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, November), but in the old sailing-ships it was practically unknown, altho the sailors were badly treated, much overcrowded in the dark, ill-ventilated lower decks, had bad food, and were not so carefully selected as now. It goes on to say:

"The more the conditions are improved the worse the disease becomes, but the explanation is evident. The effect of all the improvements seems to be ruined by the steam heat which is introduced throughout the ship. The old-style sailor, breathing cold air, and never living in heated rooms, was apparently so vigorous from this cause that he was not injured to a great degree by any of the factors usually considered harmful. Of course he had other diseases, and epidemics of ship fever were now and then dreadful, but the cold air prevented tuberculosis. The same phenomenon has been observed in farmer families who become prosperous, build modern overheated and overlighted houses, and then battle with diseases unknown when they lived in the old drafty cold log-house. In other words, cold is not only curative, but preventive. It may be the only factor needed in the early stages when incipiency is merely suspected. The old life of the sailor was formerly regarded as curative. Suspected cases were sent on a long sea voyage for that purpose, but they promptly get worse in the hot, modern ship."

A CITY MADE TO ORDER

THE construction of the town of Gary, Ind., in connection with the great plant of the Indiana Steel Company is reported by the press as proceeding rapidly, six thousand men being employed in the various branches of the work. Much of the year that has elapsed since the town was begun has been occupied in leveling the site and laying foundations. Sand covers the site to a depth of 60 feet, and to fill in the hollows, reduce the knolls, and raise the grade to 20 feet above datum has already necessitated the turning over of 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth. Says a writer in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, O., November 21):

"A town in the making presents many problems aside from the surveying of streets or the erection of buildings. Gary is not a boom town in any sense of the word. When its population of steel-workers takes possession, it will be as desirable a place of residence as any city with as many centuries of municipal existence behind it as Gary has months. From an esthetic standpoint, it will, when the plans projected are completed, compare favorably with any of Chicago's first-class suburbs, while in the matter of hygiene it will rank abreast of cities many times its population and wealth. The subject of sanitation has been given considerable attention, and the city comprizes public works and utilities of the most modern type.

"In nearly every respect, Gary will be unlike other industrial communities that have been built under similar conditions. There will be a marked absence of the hovels, dirt, and squalor so pronounced a feature of most manufacturing cities; and the aspect of paternalism that characterizes the neighboring town of Pullman, with its rows of cheap cottages built on European lines and emphasizing the workman's limitations, will be entirely missing. Instead, Gary is to be a city whose municipal cleanliness will be a leading virtue; a city of homes, each on its own lot and surrounded by its own lawn. Few houses in any block are alike, over fifty different designs having been employed to give architectural variety.

"The desire has been to make the residence streets of Gary resemble those of a city whose property-owners had built to please their fancy, and marked success has been achieved. A wide building line 20 to 35 feet from the sidewalk has been established on every residence street and is rigidly maintained. This allows ample space for lawns and gives the appearance of a first-class suburban town. In the building of homes, segregation has been practised to a modified extent, in order to bring together in neighborhoods the families most likely to be congenial. The cheap cottages and boarding-houses for the day laborers are located in one section of the city; homes for the skilled and better paid workmen are in another section, while the residences for the heads of departments and business men of the town are on the thirty-foot lots in a different locality. It is the intention and hope of the steel corporation to sell these dwellings to its employees, that Gary may become a city of home-owners rather than a community of renters, and the most advantageous terms will be allowed to invite purchase.

"Nature has been sparing in her bounties to the site of Gary. Vegetation is sparse, and to provide nourishment for lawns and shade-trees that will be planted this fall the land is being covered with a layer of clay eight inches deep and over this a layer of black loam two to three inches deep. From 20,000 to 30,000 shade-trees will be planted and miles of sod laid. Land has been set aside for two parks. The one in the west section of the town will occupy four blocks, while the one east of Broadway covers two blocks. The latter will be the playground and ball park."

The municipal works include a gas-plant with a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet daily, adapted to a population of 100,000, a water works taking water from Lake Michigan through a six-foot tunnel and including a twenty-million-gallon-a-day pumping-station in a beautiful park, an ample sewerage system discharging into the

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Grand Calumet River through a 96-inch reenforced concrete outlet-sewer, and an electric plant for street-lighting. All railroad tracks are to be raised where they run through the town, and a union station to cost $200,000 will be built. Everything is planned to provide ultimately for a population of 300,000, altho not more than 50,000 persons will occupy the city at the outset. Nearly 1,000 buildings are already in course of erection, and land has been reserved for city buildings, schools, theaters, etc. Only five saloons will be allowed. The main street, Broadway, is 100 feet wide and five miles long. This and the principal cross street, Fifth Avenue, have already been paved with concrete for a distance of two miles each. The residence streets have been macadamized.

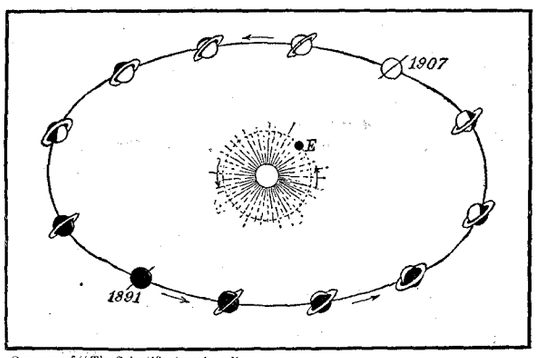
KNOTS IN SATURN'S RINGS

OWING to the present relative positions of Saturn and the earth, we now see his rings nearly edgewise and so are able to detect that these famous appanages of the planet are not smooth, but have knots or lumps in them. The cause of these knots is thus discust by Dr. S. A. Mitchell, of Columbia University, in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 23). He says:

"The director of the Lick Observatory has announced by telegraph that certain 'knots' appear on Saturn's rings when they are viewed at the present time with the great 36-inch telescope. This discovery by Professor Campbell has been confirmed by the keen-eyed Professor Barnard from observations made with the 40-inch Yerkes lens, and also by Prof. Percival Lowell, director of the observatory at Flagstaff. In a letter to the writer, Professor Barnard states that these condensations were first seen by him on July 2. They disappeared when the sun came into the plane of the rings; but reappeared on October 13. Since then they have been easily visible.

"Percival Lowell, so well known from his observations on Mars, believes these knots to be due to a falling in of the rings on the planet itself, thus pointing the way to the ultimate destruction of one of the most beautiful objects of the starry heavens. Such an opinion, however, seems to be at variance with the ideas held by most of the rest of the astronomical world. . . . . .

"At the present time, a month after the earth has passed through the plane of the rings, they are seen not quite edgewise, and appear in a powerful telescope as a thin line of light. A splendid



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

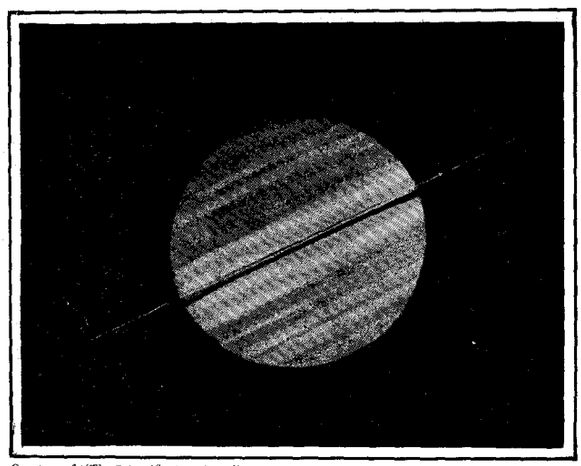
PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF SATURN'S ORBIT,

Showing why the rings are now seen edgewise.

opportunity is thus afforded of discovering whether the rings are everywhere of the same thickness. As knots are seen along the thin thread of light, we must perforce conclude that the rings are not quite flat, but that they have condensations here and there, and that the particles that make them up crowd together more at some places than they do at others.

"This is indeed no new discovery. Nearly half a century ago Otto Struve suspected that he saw bumps on the ring system, and the observations of 1907 are but a confirmation, using better telescopes, of what Struve saw. Moreover, Professor Lowell's idea that the rings are falling in upon Saturn was proposed by Struve after a comparison of his drawings with still earlier ones. But the rings have now to our knowledge lasted three hundred years, and no real change in them has ever been noticed. The fear among astronomers and star-gazers that this unique feature of the solar system may come to an end, appears to be well-nigh groundless.

"Sixty years ago the celebrated Clerk Maxwell showed that it was impossible for the rings to be a continuous solid and rotate about Saturn in obedience to the law of gravitation, but at the same time he pointed out that these rings must consist of thousands and millions of small satellites, each rotating independently about the planet, those nearest to it moving fastest. . . . As a consequence of this mathematical theory, it can be shown that the



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

SATURN AS HE NOW APPEARS.

Spots along the thread of light are moons in foreground and background.

satellites are liable to crowd together in certain places, even departing slightly from the average plane, but this does not point to the end of the ring system. It seems quite safe to predict that Saturn's rings will appear to our grandchildren just as beautiful as they do to us now."

ANOTHER "ELEMENT" DECOMPOSED

IT has been announced, through the *Chemiker Zeitung*, that Dr. Theodore Grosse, of Berlin, has succeeded in decomposing by electrolysis the metal platinum, which has always been regarded as one of the chemical elements. Says *The Electrical Review* (New York, November 23):

"Dr. Grosse announces that when the decomposition of platinum was effected he obtained an unknown chemical element consisting of black crystals, in no way responding to the usual tests of platinum.

"His method was as follows: Molten potassium carbonate was subjected to great heat in a platinum vessel. This was, for many hours, subjected to an alternating electric current between platinum electrodes, with the occasional addition of niter. By this treatment the electrodes were attacked and became coated with needle-shaped crystals of the color of charcoal. At the same time, the platinum vessel and electrodes lost weight and, on extracting the melt, a brown powder free from potash and carbon was obtained. The crystals and powder yielded solutions which were precipitated by sulfureted hydrogen, but no platinum was present."

In commenting editorially on this discovery *The Electrical Review* says:

"The statement issued by Dr. Theodore Grosse, the noted German chemist, . . . should not be allowed to lead to a confusion of this experiment with the work that has apparently been done by Sir William Ramsay. The former, by a reaction in which he employed an electric current, seems to have extracted from platinum a hitherto unknown substance which possibly contains a new element. Ramsay, on the other hand, by employing a radioactive emanation, believes he has converted copper into lithium; that is, he has transmuted one known element into another, which is an entirely different effect. The breaking up of what were believed to be elements has been a not unusual way of discovering new ones. Ramsay, however, claims the distinction of having been the first to bring about a true transmutation."

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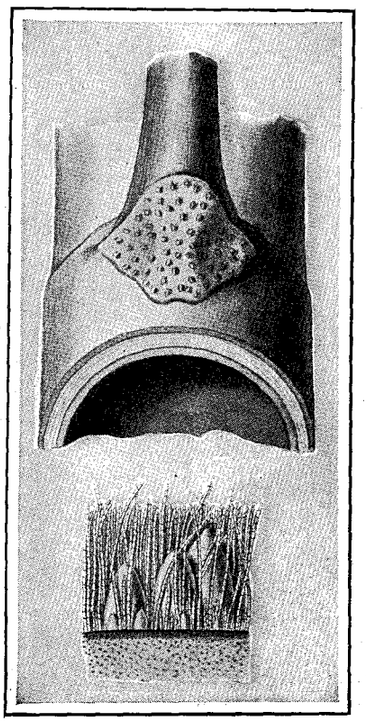
PLANTS THAT ENTERTAIN ANTS

AMONG the most curious and interesting of natural phenomena are those known under the general name of symbioses, or the mutual relationships of companion organisms. Two plants, two animals, or a plant and an animal may live together for their mutual benefit. Very often one of the partners gets food from the combination, while the other receives protection. This is the arrangement that subsists between some tropical plants and certain species of ants which live and feed in their hollow stems, and in return drive away other insects that would do damage. Says Émile Gadeceau, in an article on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, October 5):

"The name of 'myrmecophily' [Greek *myrmex*, ant, and *philos*, friend] has been given by botanists to adaptations in plants, whose object is to attract ants. These insects, even in our temperate zone, play an important part in the economy of nature, but this becomes quite notable in the tropics. . . . In tropical America the so-called 'leaf-cutters' or 'parasol' ants, belonging to the genus *Atta*, are to be regarded as the most redoubtable enemies of vegetation. . . . Besides such means of protection against these enemies as fibrous structure, disagreeable secretions, etc., it has now been proved that some plants have relations with certain warlike species of ants, which almost completely protect them from the 'leaf-cutters.' This is, in our opinion, the most interesting instance of 'myrmecophily.' . . . . . .

"Two species of acacia are the best known examples of this order of things. They have highly developed hollow stipular thorns which serve as a refuge for a definite species of ferocious ant that pierces an entrance to them near the end.



WHAT THE GARRISON FEEDS UPON.

Mueller's corpuscles. Above, the base of a petiole with cushion and corpuscles. Below, tranverse section of part of the velvety cushion at the base of a petiole, with corpuscles in various degrees of development (enlarged).

"But the 'myrmecophile' plants are not content with offering a mere asylum to their defenders. They also furnish nourishment. At the ends of the leaves of these acacias we find small bodies, egg-shaped or pear-shaped, that are carefully gathered and eaten by the ants; these have been named, after their discoverer, 'Belt's corpuscles,' and may be regarded, morphologically, as transformed glands. Nevertheless, they are distinguished from all known glands by definite characteristics—greater size, longer life, richness in proteids, easy separation when touched. All these characteristics may be regarded as adaptations to use by the ants. . . . . .

"The *Cecropia adenopus* of South Brazil . . . shows a still higher degree of adaptation, for it renders entry by perforation easy to its guest. . . . The *Cecropias* are remarkable trees very widely distributed throughout the tropics. Their slender trunks are crowned with long leaves at the ends of the branches. A few active ants run continually along the branches and leaves, but if the tree is shaken slightly an army of ants rush out by small apertures, ready for a savage assault on the intruder. . . . This is the terrible guardian that the tree has retained to protect it from its most formidable enemy, the leaf-cutter ant. . . . The defenders rarely leave their retreat, where they live on small, whitish, egg-shaped bodies about 2 millimeters [$\frac{1}{12}$ inch] long, known as 'Mueller's corpuscles.' . . . These, like those of Belt, are formed of delicate tissue, rich in proteids and oil; they are produced continually and in profusion."

The curious arrangement by which entrance to the hollow stem is facilitated has been carefully studied by W. Schimper. Just above the point of insertion of each leaf extends, nearly to the superior node, a superficial groove, at whose end is a rounded depression. Here the tissue is very thin, like a diaphragm in a tube, and it is also soft. The hole by which the ant enters is always pierced at this spot. The ants seem to have made their entrance through the groove originally because the stem was somewhat thinner at this point and also because it was at the top. In the course of the plant's further development, natural selection augmented these advantages, so that finally the thin frail diaphragm as it exists to-day was evolved. This theory, we are told, is upheld by the recent discovery of a species of *Cecropia* that is unfrequented by ants. Here the primitive depression, due to the pressure of a young axillary bud, is present, but it differs in no way, neither externally nor in the character of its internal tissues, from the groove whose upper end it forms. Thus the point used elsewhere by the ants for their entrance has received no special preparation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TWO NEW WORLDS

THE similarity between molecules and solar systems has appealed to students ever since the theories of modern physics came to be generally understood. It was ingeniously set forth and used by Prof. W. K. Clifford in his remarkable lecture on "A Glass of Water." Except that, on our human scale of measurement, a solar system is very large and a molecule very small, they are certainly much alike, both being composed of bodies in motion but confined within a circumscribed region by mutual attraction. We are quite at liberty to assume that the solar system is a huge molecule, or that the molecule is a minute solar system; the truth or falsity of either proposition is quite beyond our proof or disproof. An elaboration of this analogy appears in a recent French work by E. E. Fournier d'Albe, on what he calls the "infraworld" and the "supraworld." We quote from a review in *Nature* (London, October 24) signed by F. L. Usher. Says this writer:

"The infraworld is a universe in which an earthly atom is a solar system; the positive atom is its sun, the electrons are its planets. The author points out that the scale of distances in our own and the infraworld is approximately in the ratio 10^{22}: 1, this being the ratio of the average diameters of our solar system and an atom. Further, the infrayear, measured by the period of revolution of an electron about its positive atom, is, for a particular case, reduced by the same factor. In this coincidence Mr. Fournier finds justification for regarding the world of atoms as a veritable universe on a smaller scale.

"The detailed account of the infraworld which is presented in the first six chapters, tho interesting in itself, is perhaps to be regarded mainly as preparing the way for the conception of a supraworld, in which our solar system functions as an atom. It is not possible here to discuss the reasoning by which the author seeks to establish the existence of ultragalactic universes; the arguments he employs are simple and reasonable, and will appeal strongly to the reader who is willing to be guided by probability in a region where logical certainty is at present unattainable. It is sufficient here to remark that the author's presentation of the supraworld is based on the assumptions:

"'(1) That the material universe is infinite in three-dimensional space, and eternal both in the past and the future.

"'(2) That the law of gravitation holds good throughout infinite space and time.

"'(3) That the luminiferous ether has the same properties throughout space.'

"The infraworld, our own universe, and the supraworld are represented as three links in a chain of indefinite extent.

"We learn from the preface that this book contains 'an attempt

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to penetrate the mystery of space and time with the help of the most modern resources of scientific research.' Mr. Fournier's success in achieving this object must depend upon what is required of one who penetrates a mystery. Certainly, the relativity of space and time could scarcely be more clearly and forcibly brought home than is done in these pages. . . . . .

"The chief value of this work undoubtedly consists in the point of view which is here presented—a point of view which is valid for any one who accepts the author's proof of the existence of universes of the next lower and higher orders to our own, whether he prefer to interpret conscious or subconscious activity in terms of motion, or matter in terms of consciousness."

A PLEA FOR FEWER GARMENTS

A ROOTED antipathy to clothes, particularly those affected by moderns, seems to pervade an article entitled "Some Delusions about Dress" contributed by Dr. Woods Hutchinson to *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (New York, December). Dr. Hutchinson endears himself to the votaries of fashion by declining to condemn corsets and low-necked dresses; but to overload the body with clothes of any kind is, he thinks, to court disaster. He says:

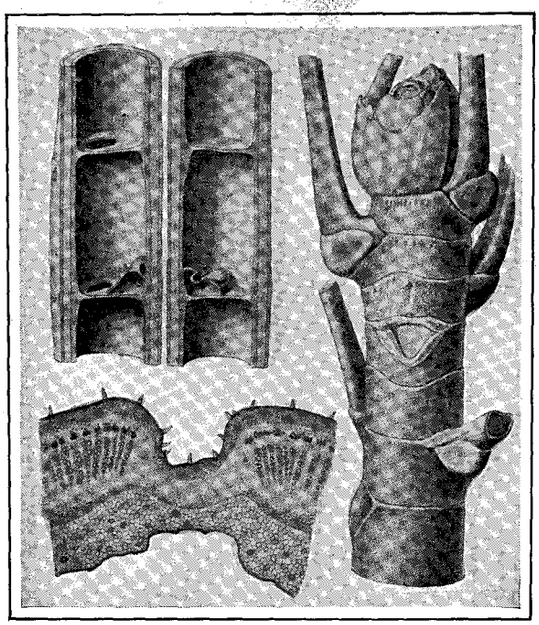
"The chief quarrel which hygiene has with clothing is that there is too much of it; that garments come down too far, are too tight, too heavy, too hot. We do easily four times as much harm to our health by overloading ourselves with clothing and by overindulging ourselves in the luxury of warmth (cramping the movements of the body, interfering with the respiration, depriving the skin of its most inalienable right, the right to fresh air, soaking up the perspiration, and making a refrigerating cold-pack for the body after exercise) as we do by simply pressing the body at some single point like the waist line or the ball of the foot.

"At bottom the corset is but a device for enabling us to wear and retain the voluminous clothing which modesty and comfort demand without totally losing all semblance of figure. Get rid of the absurd superfluity of skirts and petticoats, and the corset will disappear of itself. . . . .

"The chief and commonest objection to a garment, from a hygienic point of view, is that there is too much of it, that it covers in one piece too many joints in succession. The dangers from this offense are, of course, obvious. What makes us warm-blooded animals is our muscles, and if the play of the muscles is interfered with persistently through all our waking hours, the effect is deadening and devitalizing. . . . . .

"So far from the exposure of the arms and chest, which the conventional evening dress demands of women, being injurious, it is distinctly beneficial physically. In the first place, colds are *not* caught by direct exposure of the upper part of the lungs to even chilly air. That childish fallacy was exploded long ago. And again, the necessity of displaying well-molded arms and well-rounded shoulders has acted as a powerful stimulus to the development of these parts of the figure in the women of the leisure class, in whom otherwise they would have tended to atrophy from disuse.

"The harm done both by the exposure to possible chill from the baring of the neck and arms in evening dress and by the wearing of those charming but diaphanous creations through which every wind of heaven can blow, and which the really sterner sex yet wears with smiling face when the weaker one is going about with its coat collar turned up, has been enormously exaggerated. The colds and the declines that are developed by fair young creatures on account of going to parties when the doctor told them not to are due either to the foul infected air of the ballrooms or the absurdly late hours kept. As long as they feel warm and have a good color and a good circulation, women and girls may go as thinly drest as they please with comparative safety. And really the habit is self-regulating, for the minute a girl's nose turns red or her lips blue, she is a fright, and she knows it."



HOW THE CECROPIA SHELTERS ITS DEFENDERS.

At the right, the top of a young stem on one internode; the entrance hole has not been perforated; on another one it has.—At the left, above, is a young stem in longitudinal section, showing the central cavity with diaphragms perforated by the ants and constructions made by them. Below is a transverse section of the wall of an internode, showing the diaphragm. (Slightly enlarged.)

The next most objectionable feature in Dr. Hutchinson's eyes is that a garment clings closely to the figure. No garment can be as elastic as the skin, and, if it fits closely over a joint or a muscle, it is sure to interfere with muscular efficiency. Dr. Hutchinson bids us try playing tennis with a close-fitting sleeve and a cuff that draws closely round the wrist. He promises such a player that his arm will be useless inside of a dozen games. Then again, the close-fitting garment interferes with the natural ventilation of the skin, which, tho only a small per cent. of the total ventilation of the body, is exceedingly important, since the excreta given off by the skin appear peculiarly poisonous. It is also necessary, the writer thinks, that a garment should hang loosely or be so porous as to permit of free interchange of air, vapor, and heat between the skin and the air. We read further:

"The next defect of clothing is that it is too thick. This is injurious in two ways: first, by interfering with the free ventilation of the skin, and second, by keeping the body surface at an abnormally high temperature, and, as a consequence of this, promoting excessive perspiration.

"The one thing for which we have been striving with our houses, our heating appliances, and our clothing is to surround our bodies with an air of as nearly uniform temperature, day and night, winter and summer, as possible. This aim, while perfectly legitimate, and necessary within certain limits, can easily be and habitually is carried to an extreme. . . . . .

"The last defect of clothing is in being too impervious. This may be brought about, of course, by mere thickness alone, but also by material which is deficient in porousness. The most frequent offenders in this respect are rubber, leather, and furs. Leather is, of course, less objectionable than rubber, because in its natural condition it is somewhat porous, but most of this porousness has been destroyed by the tanning and the finishing applied to it. Neither leather nor rubber should be worn except as an emergency protection, and this statement, of course, applies to furs. As a temporary protection against the penetration of icy wind furs are of great value; but when worn habitually, and especially during any sort of muscular exercise, they are about the worst clothing ever devised, stopping ventilation, retaining perspiration and heat, and cramping movements.

"This brings us to the question of the materials out of which garments may be made. This problem the age-long experiences of the race have solved rationally, in that the vast majority of garments for human use are made of some form of woven web—wool, cotton, grass, or silk. The advantages of the woven web are, of course, purely mechanical; namely, that except in a few of the very tightest of cloths, like duck, openings are necessarily left, through which both air and moisture can pass. Incidentally, also, most of them are somewhat elastic or much more so than skins or hides."

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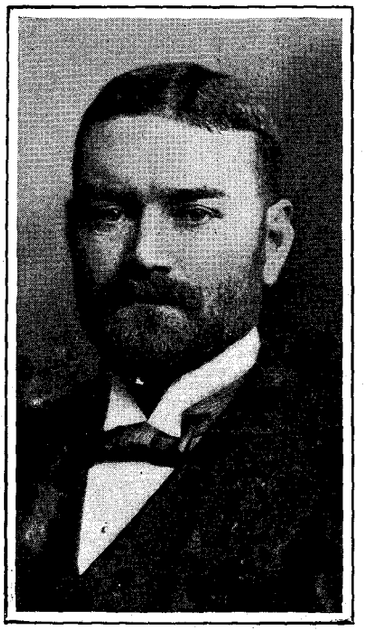
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A RIGOROUS RULING ON SUNDAY SHOWS

JUSTICE O'GORMAN, of the Supreme Court, New York, has decided that a Sunday show is illegal. The fiat is so comprehensive that so long as the law upon which it is based stands among the city statutes, New York will have a genuinely Puritanical Sunday. Police Commissioner Bingham promises to enforce the law, hence not only the vaudeville entertainments, but operatic concerts, symphony concerts, and shows that rank way down the line to the penny arcade peep-shows are put under the ban. General Bingham is said to be pleased with the lucidity of Justice O'Gorman's decision. That magistrate is reported by the New York *Tribune* as commenting in these words upon his own act:

"Talk of these Sunday shows being conducted for the benefit of the public and nothing else is all tommyrot. It is a lucrative business without warrant of law. When I have a decision like this in my hands I know what to do."

The Interdenominational Committee of Greater New York, formed for the purpose of suppressing Sunday vaudeville, met and praised Justice O'Gorman's decision. The Rev. William Sheafe Chase, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, is quoted as saying:



JUSTICE J. A. O'GORMAN,

Who has condemned Sunday shows in New York City, thus settling the Sunday question under the present statute.

"Justice O'Gorman's decision was the only opinion an honest judge could give. Up to this time the people have been cheated out of their right to a day free from unnecessary labor and from anything publicly hostile to its holy character. I do not imagine that the legislature will take any advice as to the change of the law from men who stand before the public as convicted lawbreakers. They may say that they are working for the pleasure and good of the community, but the public can not forget that they have in the past been breaking the law to get a profit of a million a year."

Mayor McClellan, referring to the fact that the case before Justice O'Gorman was a test action, declares that the Supreme Court must be obeyed and thinks that the judge's decision can not be appealed. A new law is, however, looked for by some. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer observes that "the best way to repeal an odious law is to enforce it." *The Globe* (New York) thinks "there is no hazard in the guess that the law does not reflect the sentiment of the community." It probably voices the view of "the man in the street" in New York City when it says:

"The performances and entertainments that are merely of the show variety might be prohibited without dissent. The city as a whole does not wish them. But it is as absurd to prohibit the concerts and entertainments of a higher type as it would be to close the parks or the libraries, if opened. One of the best elements of the New York Sunday is the Sunday concert. If we were refused the right to stretch our legs or our brains, if we were compelled to sit with hands folded on one Sunday, we should be prepared for a gentle form of riot on the next.

"The judge having decided according to the letter, it now behooves the Board of Aldermen to alter the letter until it reflects the spirit. For it is not necessary to go to the legislature in this case. Section 1481 of the charter, which contains this regulation, remains in force only until changed by the Board of Aldermen. The remedy is comparatively simple, and the recovery should be early."

IS NEWMAN UNDER THE BAN?

FATHER TYRRELL has brought matters to a critical pass in the "Modernist" controversy by challenging "the highest authority" in the Catholic Church to say whether Cardinal Newman's "Grammar of Assent" is condemned by the Pope's encyclical condemning Modernism. As Newman is the spiritual father of a large section of English Catholics, it will readily be seen what a dilemma Father Tyrrell brings up. The superior of the Birmingham Oratory, "the official successor and interpreter of Newman," wrote a letter to the London *Times* (November 4) in which he gave assurance "from the highest authority" that "the genuine doctrine and spirit of Newman's Catholic teaching are not hit by the encyclical." Father Tyrrell replies in *The Guardian* (Anglican, London, November 30) that "such questions are not settled by oracle, but by observation," and *The Church Times* (Anglican, London), declares that to ignore his challenge "will be to confess." Father Tyrrell states the dilemma thus:

"Newman is there and the encyclical is there, and students can judge for themselves. Moreover, unless the 'highest authority' is the Pope, the assurance is worthless. If it is the Pope, why are we not told so? Is the Pope afraid to commit himself in matters beyond his information? At most we can gather that the Pope did not intend to condemn Newman's teaching. But what he did not intend, his delegates have done. And then the assurance is well guarded and qualified. It extends only to the genuine doctrine of Newman's Catholic teaching, so as to exclude the 'Essay on Development'—which the *Osservatore Romano*, in an official article, carefully and misleadingly describes as written some years before Newman's conversion. It was precisely the work that effected his conversion, the most 'characteristic' of all his writings, and the one on whose line of argument his followers are brought into and kept in the Roman Church. 'Newmanism' means 'Doctrinal Development' before all else. If, therefore, Father Norris's comforting assurance does not cover the 'Essay on Development,' it rather fails of its purpose."

Catholic papers like the New York *Freeman's Journal* liken the situation to that created by the Jansenists, who "tried to shelter themselves behind the name of St. Augustine." That the settlement of the question is vital to English Catholics may be seen from these words of Father Tyrrell in *The Guardian*, for a condemnation strikes at "the *conditio sine qua non* of their faith in the authority of the Roman Church." He writes:

"Whether wisely or unwisely, it can not be denied that English Roman Catholics have since 1845 used Newman and his methods in their proselytizing efforts assiduously and perseveringly, and that almost every educated recruit calls Newman his father. It is equally undeniable that at Rome, under the influence of the scholastic revival, Newman's antischolastic methods have been steadily distrusted and disliked. That he has not been condemned long ago, that after years of bitter animosity and attack he was raised to the purple by the ultra-scholastic Leo XIII., is certainly not due to the conversion of his adversaries or to any sympathy with his methods on the part of Leo. It is due simply and solely to the fact that a method, however defective, which makes for 'the conversion of England' must be tolerated and even approved as a temporary expedient, as divorce was tolerated by Moses on account of the hardness of men's hearts.

"That Pius X. had the slightest idea that he was condemning

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Newman in his encyclical may be firmly denied. Of Newman he has probably never read a line, and England is far below his horizon. But if conjecture is right as to the actual fabricators of the document to which he has put his name, they are the lineal descendants of that 'insolent and aggressive faction' for whom Newman was ever a heretic. They are men who, not without some foundation, look on the antiliberal, patristic, conservative Newman as the founder of a theological method which others have legitimately worked out to conclusions at which he would have shuddered. If the authors of the encyclical had not Newman in mind, it must be concluded that, in total ignorance of his work, they did not recognize his theories, ideas, opinions, and his very words in the writings of his 'Modernist' followers. At all events, in the expert judgment . . . of all who have studied Newman, not merely as literature but as philosophy and theology, his condemnation is written all over the face of the encyclical."

After taking up some of Newman's characteristic utterances and showing their irreconcilability with condemnations in the encyclical, Father Tyrrell adds in conclusion:

"Let 'the highest authority' speak openly and directly, and let it . . . declare that no 'characteristic proposition' of Newman has been hit by the recent encyclical; that it leaves us still free to hold to the 'Essay on Development,' to the 'Grammar of Assent,' to the 'Letter to the Duke of Norfolk,' and to Newman's views about scholasticism—let this be said publicly by the Holy See, and every 'Modernist' will accept the encyclical as a document of avowedly inscrutable significance, and will acknowledge that he has utterly misunderstood it. For not only does it, taken in its natural sense, appear to condemn Newman, but also to condemn pseudo-Dionysius and the whole mystical tradition of the church founded on his teaching. Nay, it seems even to condemn itself in reiterating (all unconscious of their original application) the violent words used by Gregory IX. (1228) against the pioneers of scholasticism—the 'Modernists' of that day."

SANTA CLAUS AS A FAIRY-TALE

SHALL the children regard Santa Claus as a myth or a fact? This question presents a real problem to parents each year, and *The Pilgrim Teacher and Sunday-School Outlook* (Boston) solves it by recommending the assertion of the myth. The other false assertion is not only harmful, but less pleasurable. "A child loves the *pretend* fairies and fables every bit as well as he could love real ones," it asserts, and adds that "the very impossibility of the stories is their crowning glory." We read:

"So let Santa Claus come into child life as the most fascinating of all fairy-tales, and the story of the Christ-child as the most beautiful of all real stories.

"To tell both as true is to put them on a certain equality, and when in a year or two the child learns the falsity of the one, he only shows his good sense when he doubts the other and mistrusts his parents' word forever after. Embittered by his sense of loss and misplaced confidence, he is justified in concluding that he will believe nothing except that which he can see and handle. He is made a materialist on the spot—and who can estimate or limit the consequences of this sudden shattering of faith!

"If for no other reason, the child's inevitable disappointment is enough to deter a mother from swearing to a lie, however pretty and pleasant a lie it may be. We all know that many and many a child has mourned for days and cried himself to sleep nights when robbed of his beloved Santa Claus.

"Aside from these lesser reasons, the wise mother perpetuates the Santa myth *as* a myth because she knows that the largest circumference can have but one center; that a big, bearded Santa Claus so dazzles the eyes of children with his tangible, long-coveted gifts that it is almost useless to so much as repeat the Bethlehem story and pray for the Christmas spirit to come into their hearts.

"'What will he bring me?' cries the child over and over and over, his natural selfishness intensified by the idea of getting, getting, getting from Santa's inexhaustible store. Really it is a good thing that he proves to be a myth early in the child's life, else where would this greed end?

"The opposite spirit and a far different story belong to this day of days. Let the small heart-strings twine about the 'real true story'; teach him to be a Santa Claus himself, and then the song of the angels will be his glorious inheritance."

A JEWISH ATTACK ON THE JEWISH SABBATH

THE Jews of this country are exhorted by one of their number to celebrate the Chanukah festival—the Feast of Lights—by starting "a new epoch in our history and that of the world by shelving our ancient Shemitic superstitions once and for all." In uttering these words, Dr. Isidor Singer refers to the two cherished bulwarks of orthodoxy, the Sabbath and the kosher diet. These he would banish as having no real religious validity. Could the Jew take such a step, he would, thinks Dr. Singer, "give an example of true religious progress to the Christian churches by placing himself unreservedly upon the platform of scientific truth, modifying antiquated theology into religious anthropology." Dr. Singer's letter, printed in the New York *Sun* (November 30), assumes to represent the sentiments of liberal Jews. This same party, he declares, are wholly misrepresented in the current agitations respecting Christmas celebrations in the public schools. Progressive Jews have no organ in which to express their feelings in the matter, he says; while the great number of Jews recently arrived from East Europe are too busy earning daily bread to take notice of the matter or even to understand "the Christmas-carol quibbles of the misrepresentatives of the synagog." The latter reference is made to what this writer calls "a group of irreligious agitators and theological quacks clustering about the pseudo-orthodox rabbinical seminary on Amsterdam Avenue." The same outcry has been made every year, he asserts, for a long period; and its effect may in the end, he thinks, start "a genuine antisemitic movement in this country."

Upon the theme of the Sabbath and kosher diet Dr. Singer addresses these words "to Jewish theologians and Jewish educated laymen":

"Our rabbis, from the most radical to the most conservative, know, and we educated Jewish laymen at the end of the first decade of the twentieth century should know, that the Sabbath, an institution far older than the Decalog itself, had originally nothing to do with rest from labor, an overexertion being unthinkable in those primitive times when industry and commerce were yet in their infant stage. The Hebrew *sabbathon*, like the Babylonian *sabbatum*, was a *dies nefastus*, an unlucky day, like the Fridays and thirteenth of our modern superstition, and the prohibition of any activity on the seventh day had as little to do with genuine religion as the non-sailing of many of our war-vessels on Fridays or the omission of the room number 13 in several of our most progressive hotels.

"But in spite of this knowledge of its origin, the synagog as such has not the courage to divest the institution of the Sabbath of the religious, utilitarian, and hygienic interpretation imposed upon it by our ancient rabbis, ignorant of the very rudiments of a scientific study of religion, and by that pious industrial beehive, the England of the Puritans. And when men like Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, and quite recently Rabbi Charles Fleischer, of Boston, have the courage to draw the only logical conclusion possible from the present state of Judaism in countries like ours, closing their ethical theological lecture-halls on the Sabbath and opening them on Sundays only, our pseudo-orthodox rabbis, communal leaders, and journalists raise their arms in spectacular indignation, exclaiming in tones of despair, 'When the Jewish Sabbath dies, Judaism will die with it.' That is a calumny and a lie. But so much the worse for the *Weltanschauung* of a people of 12,000,000 modern men and women should it be able to live only on the basis of a prehistoric superstition."

The Jewish dietary laws, this writer asserts, "have nothing to do with religion proper or even with hygiene." He goes on:

"The food forbidden by the Pentateuch was simply 'taboo' in

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the eyes of our Hebrew ancestors of the third and second millennium B.C. for totemistic—that is, superstitious—reasons, whose true character now lies open to the mind of the impartial student of religion. Nevertheless, most of our rabbis and teachers and educated laymen have to plead guilty for their cowardice and cruelty in not opening the eyes of the 7,000,000 benighted Jews in Eastern Europe and the 1,500,000 in our own country who are bitterly handicapped in their economical progress by their strict adhesion to the dietary and Sabbath laws. The United Hebrew Charities and the body corresponding to it in England, the Jewish Board of Guardians, have for the last ten years or so openly declared the bankruptcy of Jewish charity, threatening from time to time to close their doors, but our philanthropists have not the courage to go to the root of the evil: *Sabbathon* and *Kashrut*. Close your pseudo-kosher butcheries and restaurants, tell the poor Russian, Galician, and Rumanian Jew that he has not only the right but the duty to work on Sabbath and the Jewish festivals, and you will then be in a position to close the Hebrew charities, sending your alms directly to the various boards of general charity for poor and sick and helpless human beings, not for the Jewish or Hebrew pauper."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS NOT DECLINING

THE secular press are reminded that their *confrères* in the denominational field have not fallen into "innocuous desuetude." This answer comes in reply to certain despairing forebodings concerning the religious press indulged in by *The Evening Post* (New York) and quoted in our issue of November 9. The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* declares it is not true and it is not new that the church paper is breaking down from some cause. This is maintained in spite of the fact that "some churchmen and a few ministers" join the secular press "in their pessimistic imaginings." The "rapid decline" of the church paper was predicted at least fifty years ago, it is asserted, "yet it has gone on with increasing circulation and larger influence to the present." We read further:

"These croakers, assuming the fact, set themselves to find the cause, or causes, of the decline of the church paper. One says it is 'officialism'; another, 'denominationalism'; and another, 'religion,' that is rendering the church paper unpopular. Now, as a matter of fact none of these things explains the 'fact,' for the 'fact' is not a fact. The church paper as an institution has lost nothing as compared with the past. There always were those who neglected it, and those who opposed it, and those who derided it; and we suppose there always will be. We venture to say that the church press has never been criticized and denounced as the secular press has been and is to-day. It is a right the people claim to criticize both the secular and the religious press; and yet they support and read them both."

One point made by the secular critic was that the religious press has "lost its prestige because denominationalism is disappearing in the broader catholicity of the present day." The Methodist paper here retorting asserts that the value of a Presbyterian, a Methodist, or any churchman to the cause of Christ is his fidelity to the work in his own church. "The church paper has a great and important field, and one which no other agency can cultivate" in stimulating a man in the service of his own church. "Church loyalty is entirely consistent with the truest catholicity." Beyond this there is to be found a "demand" for the church paper, which the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* here sets forth:

"We bring now no accusation against the secular press, but it requires no argument to prove that it can never supply the religious needs of the people. Its treatment of both religious and denominational matters is unreliable and often grotesque. The churches would never put up with such service. If the churches did not have a press to meet the demands of the home, they would at once establish one.

"Another critic cites the case of *The Independent* and *The Outlook* to show that church papers can no longer exist as such. These papers, it says, cut loose from the denomination, and became merely semireligious, in order to live. How this may be we can not say, and we have no fault to find with these great papers; but it should be remembered that these papers were of the Congregational faith—so far as denominations are concerned, one of the smaller bodies of the country; and that so far as circulation is concerned they have achieved no remarkable success. We do not pretend to know exactly, but we venture the opinion that there are not much short of half a dozen papers in the Methodist Episcopal Church alone which equal or surpass either of them in circulation. And yet the latter are denominational and official.

"It is true that denominational papers have changed decidedly in character, as was wise. They are now broadly religious and aggressive, giving their readers a view of the whole range of subjects and movements which relate to man and his true interests. Morality, social betterment, civic righteousness, every question of humanity comes within their sphere. They are, therefore, broadly and profoundly interesting and important, and have a place in the economy of the church and of the world. Until conditions have entirely changed they can not be dispensed with."

THE Y. M. C. A. AT PANAMA

THE social and religious life of the Canal Zone has shown marked improvement since the opening of the Government clubhouses under Y. M. C. A. management. In four of the centers where government employees are located—Culebra, Empire, Gorgona, and Cristobal—clubhouses have been erected at a cost of $35,000 each and have drawn into their membership more than one-third of the eligible men. The secretaries were selected from the Young Men's Christian Association, as we learn from *The News* of that organization, as likewise were the trainers and coachers for the various allied athletic organizations. In that sheet we read further:

"The Government, after making every practical provision for the health of the Americans brought to the zone, found that men needed recreation in wholesome surroundings as well as good food to live on and sanitary conditions to live in. The railroad men who had to do with the undertaking said that what was needed was to duplicate the provision made by the railroad companies for their employees by such clubhouses as were provided in the Young Men's Christian Association buildings on their roads. Since the club buildings were opened the Government has found it possible to retain its men for longer periods and that they are in condition to do their work better. A group of clerks and stenographers had declared that they would not remain on the zone if it were not for these popular clubs. One enthusiastic member said that before the government building was opened he spent $130 in a saloon in one month, but now uses no liquor and saves his money. One saloon-keeper says his business has been reduced one-half because of these clubs conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association. An un-American spirit was making itself felt on the zone in the growth of class distinctions, but now in the clubhouses men of all positions mingle freely and without reserve. A new spirit of friendliness has developed and new recruits are cordially met at the stations and introduced to the best of life there. When there is a popular entertainment on in one of the buildings—and these are frequent—the whole population turns out. These audiences frequently number five-sevenths of the Americans in a town. Clubs have been organized by the members interested in religious work and Bible study. Whenever a man of force and character is in the section who can give an interesting address, he is sure of an audience."

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH sends out from the headquarters of the Volunteers of America, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, a request for "donations of money, groceries, clothing, or toys,' to be used as Christmas charity among the families of those who are serving sentences in our prisons and reformatories. Mrs. Booth has made this her special work. In her letter of appeal we read: "Our plan is to make the Christmas gifts as useful and lasting as possible. We do not give a big Christmas dinner promiscuously to the poor, but we try to take good cheer into each home. Chickens, groceries, oranges, and a supply of fuel give a touch of festivity to the empty cupboard, but the warm stockings, shoes, coats, dresses, etc., prove a lasting blessing for the whole winter, warming many a little body that would otherwise suffer cruelly. We must not forget that these children in the shadow are just as eager for toys and dolls as those who are playing in the sunshine of a happy home, and we welcome the chance to bring them back from a life of premature care to the joys of childhood."

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LETTERS AND ART

A POET REDEEMED

TO the list of "poets in their misery, dead," Francis Thompson adds one more name. Along with Ernest Dowson and Lionel Johnson he is numbered among those whose fame arose during the last decade of the nineteenth century and upon whom a strange blight fell. News of his death on November 13, following upon several years of partial mental eclipse, is published in the London papers. Thompson is described as a predestined poet whose path to his own fulfilment was beset by the unkindest of fates. His story, says Wilfrid Scawen Blunt in *The Academy* (London), is "as dramatic as anything in the history of literature." His father was a physician at Manchester and designed the son for the same profession. With the poet, however, the passion for literature was consuming, and the details of the medical life positively repellent. Misunderstandings between him and his parents were followed ultimately by entire rupture of relations, and Thompson became a waif in the streets of London, selling matches, calling cabs at the doors of the theaters at night, or running as messenger for the most meager livelihood. The story of his rescue is here given in Mr. Blunt's words:

FRANCIS THOMPSON,
A poet whose tragic story almost equals that of Chatterton.

"He had been five years thus in the streets when he made up his mind, like Chatterton, to die. From time to time through all that period he had tried to get an entrance into the literary heaven of print by addressing publishers and editors with specimens of his verse and prose, written for the most part on scraps of paper gathered from the gutters, and always in vain. No favorable answer ever had been returned to him. Among others, he had addrest the then editor of the Catholic magazine *Merry England*, sending him, with some verses, an essay treating of the relations between soul and body. It had reached the editor wrapt in a dirty envelop, and the subject of it being unattractive it had been put aside in a pigeon-hole unread, nor was it till six months afterward that, finding himself in want of material for his magazine, the editor took it down and examined it. He then found it to be full of originality, and with a wealth of illustration and quotation quite unusual in such contributions. The verses, too, were of such excellence that they betokened discovery—perhaps of a true poet. They were signed 'Francis Thompson, P. O. Charing Cross.' The essay and a poem were therefore published with his name, but when it came to forwarding payment for them the author proved undiscoverable. He was no longer to be found at the address given. Meanwhile, Thompson had seen his verses printed and, finding as he thought all reward denied him, finally yielded to despair, and having for some days saved up all the pence he could earn he devoted them to the purchase of a single dose of laudanum sufficient to end his troubles. With this he retired at night to his haunt, the rubbish-plot in Covent Garden Market, resolved on death. Then by his own narrative the following incident occurred. He had already taken half the fatal draft when he felt a hand upon his arm, and looking up saw one whom he recognized as Chatterton forbidding him to drink the rest, and, at the same instant, memory came to him of how, after that poet's suicide, a letter had been delivered at his lodgings which, if he had waited another day, would have brought him the relief needed. And so with Thompson it happened; for after infinite pains the editor had that very morning traced him to the chemist's shop where the drug was sold, and relief for him was close at hand."

This was the beginning of a new life for Thompson, referred to by some as his "conversion," tho conversion it was not in the strict sense, for he was born a Roman Catholic. His savior took him first to a hospital, then to the monastery at Storrington, where "he came into his intellectual inheritance and found in it salvation." There, during the next two years, Thompson wrote nearly all his poetry which has been called great—such things as "In Dian's Lap," "The Hound of Heaven" (that led Burne-Jones to say "Since Gabriel's [Rossetti] 'Blessed Damozel' no mystical words have so touched me"), "Sister Songs," and the "Ode to the Setting Sun," according to Mr. Blunt, "the finest of its kind since the odes of Shelley." From the London *Spectator* we quote the following:

"If we ask what was the experience which thus suddenly came to expression in a burst of fiery song, we can only answer from the poems themselves that it was the poet's conversion. He had been lost, and he was found. The songs are those of a penitent. The chief of them, from this point of view, is the 'Hound of Heaven.' . . . Is there any religious poem carrying so much of the passion of penitence since George Herbert wrote 'The Flower' and 'The Collar'? And these are short lyrics and simple in expression, while the 'Hound of Heaven' is an ode in the manner of Crashaw. With Crashaw, indeed, we can not avoid comparing it, and in the comparison it more than holds its own. As an ode it is better built than any of Crashaw's, with a more clearly defined subject and without Crashaw's tedious repetitions; the imaginative treatment of the pursuit of man's soul by Christ is better sustained and developed through the various strophes; and tho the language never rises to the pure limpidity of Crashaw at his best, it never loses dignity and sinks to the petty prettiness of his style at the worst. We may illustrate from a passage which describes the poet's attempt, after mankind had failed him, to find peace in communion with nature:

> I triumphed and I saddened with all weather,
> Heaven and I wept together,
> And its sweet tears were salt with mortal mine;
> Against the red throb of its sunset heart
> I laid my own to beat
> And share commingling heat;
>
> But not by that, by that, was eased my human smart.
> In vain my tears were wet on Heaven's gray cheek.
> For ah! we know not what each other says,
> These things and I: in sound *I* speak—
> *Their* sound is but their stir, they speak by silences.

"Or we may take his expostulation with the divine Being who had tracked him down and left him, as it seemed, bereaved of his old natural gifts:

> Ah, is thy love indeed
> A weed, albeit an amaranthine weed,
> Suffering no flowers except its own to mount?
> Ah! must—
> Designer infinite!—
> Ah, must thou char the wood ere thou canst limn with it?
> My freshness spent its wavering shower i' the dust;
> And now my heart is as a broken fount,
> Wherein tear-drippings stagnate, spilt down ever
> From the dank thoughts that shiver
> Upon the sighful branches of my mind.

"Or once more, we may remember his vision of the Eternal:

> I dimly guess what Time in mists confounds;
> Yet ever and anon a trumpet sounds
> From the hid battlements of eternity;
> Those shaken mists a space unsettle, then
> Round the half-glimpsed turrets slowly wash again;
> But not ere him who summoneth
> I first have seen, enwound
> With glooming robes purpureal, cypress-crowned;
> His name I know, and what his trumpet saith.

"It is not fair to a noble poem to test it thus by samples; the whole work is greater than its best parts; but these few lines may

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be evidence to those who need it that Thompson had imagination and passion and a word he was burning to utter."

A STAGE WITHOUT ACTORS OR DRAMA

MME. DUSE has been quoted as saying that the stage might conceivably be reformed if all living actors would first die of the plague. Gordon Craig goes her one better and declares he would never raise another crop, but get along without actors altogether. Along with the actors he would banish the drama also. Thus the son of Ellen Terry, who has been known for several years as the most revolutionary among modern stage directors, reaches what seems to be his ultimatum. He is reported by Francis Cotton, in an article written from Florence, Italy, to the New York *Sun* (December 1), as declaring that "what really ails the stage is the actor, who is too poor for it, and the drama, which is possibly too good, at least too complicated, for it." He says:

The son of Ellen Terry, whose ideas about the stage are more revolutionary than those of any other modern.

"Eliminate the actor and the drama and you will have left what? Why, the stage itself—a cleared foundation upon which one may reasonably hope to rebuild something worth while. . . . . .

"The actor is the bane of the stage partly from his personal incapacity, partly in the nature of the case. Admittedly we have in any generation only a handful of artists who are competent to interpret a fine play, and only a few dozen who are even tolerable in such a capacity.

"This remnant we necessarily enjoy under grave drawbacks. Their associates are often absurd and offensive. We may conceive of a worthy rendering of a great character, but hardly of a great play. In short, persons of taste who still endure the theater do so for the sake or in the hope of the rare actor of genius."

Mr. Craig protests against this custom as highly impracticable. "We would never employ a piano that played in tune once in fifty notes," he says, "nor a clerk who ciphered correctly once a year; and considered merely on the basis of common sense the modern theater scores so many misses to hits that patience with it was no longer justified. Artistically the stage is dead." The drama, he thinks, is "really poor material for the stage," and ought to become and remain "a cherished literary form," read instead of acted. Mr. Craig refuses to commit himself as to the real material for the stage. He is experimenting to find it. "He surmised and hoped that it would be found in some rather simple and abstract form of motion and illumination, needing neither the presence of the actor nor any overt explanation in words. In short, the stage of the future, like the earliest we know, might find its true ally, not in literature or declamation, but in the dance." The experiment upon which he is now working is in a sense a puppet stage, but his puppets, instead of being either "definite literal symbols for a recited text or else episodic illustrations for music or a fable," such as we know in the marionette theater, have "a sort of independent value." Their presence, motions, composition in groups, relation to the setting, says Mr. Cotton, "would constitute less an accompaniment to a parallel performance than the very theater itself." Further:

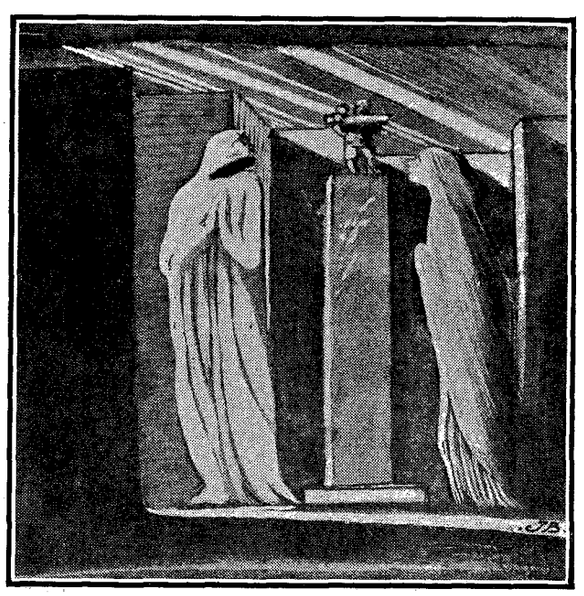
"This is the gist of the endeavor—pure scene, or, as Mr. Craig puts it, a series of movements that shall be beautiful in themselves and shall need no other interpretation than the imagination of the spectator. An inanimate pantomime doing many things that the modern theater vainly professes to do is the experiment.

"The inspection of a sheaf of puppets—I must not say the personages of the new drama, for Mr. Craig repudiates both words—easily convinced me that something interesting was in hand and that the whole scheme was more concrete than it sounds in the telling. These little figurants were like fine pre-Raphaelite sketches that had eaten their way into thin boards.

"Each had a bold and expressive silhouette—a characteristic pose that the puppet holds for an entire act. They were boldly and simply scored with the chisel—affording splendid lines of delineating shadow when the puppet is swept by the strong side light. . . . . .

"In the main the new puppets will have no individual gestures, tho of course they may be moved readily about the stage. An exception will be made for heroes and heroines who will have a crucial gesture or two, as it were, up their sleeve, but in general action will be subordinated to scene. The whole picture will be more important than any single act of one puppet. . . . . .

"The stage is seen through an advanced proscenium behind which the lights are worked. Thus the picture is to be well within the frame. Naturally the most interesting of the new various devices will and should appear to an audience merely as an inexplicable effect, much of which will depend upon the handling of the light. Altho flat back scenes will often be used, the most will be made of projecting screens and blocks which afford a fine pattern of light and shadow. The illustrations of a typical setting give an idea of the sort of effects toward which Mr. Craig is working. To the general he has been represented as the enemy of footlights, and in fact he has always eschewed their uniform or mechanical use. But he makes no virtue of avoiding them when they serve his turn. In a word, chiaroscuro, rather than color—tho that too he employs with originality—is his favorite material."



A SCENE AND FIGURES IN GORDON CRAIG'S VISION CALLED "THANKSGIVING."

The influence of Blake and the Pre-Raphaelites is notable in this puppet stage. This and the other pictures of this article are used by courtesy of the New York *Sun*.

The writer points out what he considers the advantages of this stage over that of every day. Thus:

"The effect of the tiny scene when set is distinctly that of spaciousness. The scene-painter of to-day can and does give the

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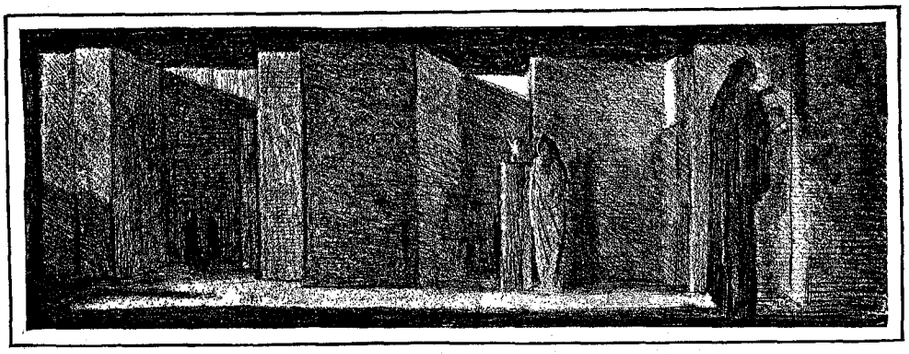
sense of depth and distance to the stage, but the players are always hopelessly in the foregrounds. . . . .

"By the simple device of diminishing the size and definition of his puppets he can set them in the remote distance. I could see, for example, a mother and child moving curiously out of a portico apparently a hundred feet away, toward an agitated group about an altar.

"As for armies, they can be run in silhouette across the back scene, or revealed through colonnades at a great distance. Mobs may give their hint in distant arches, roofs, and doorways before they meet in silent tumult near the curtain. In fact I feel that this evident advantage would quite justify Mr. Craig's venture if no further result were in sight. . . . . .

"Whether the innovation is a big thing, destined to supersede the present theater, or whether it is a little and precious thing, delightful in itself but leading nowhere, is the question that criticism will sooner or later have to answer. It evidently is premature to raise the question in advance of a performance, to answer it would be simply impertinent.

"At Munich they have thought well enough of the venture to support a trial on a large scale. In Florence we are looking forward eagerly to the rehearsal which must soon come on the smaller stage."



STAGE EFFECTS ACHIEVED BY GORDON CRAIG.

This scene, from the vision called "Thanksgiving" illustrates the effects of chiaroscuro and distance achieved on the inventor's novel puppet stage.

THE MEANING OF EDUCATION MISSED

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, of Princeton, told a body of teachers the other day that "we have missed the meaning of education." We are trying to teach a little of everything, he asserted, "and instead are not teaching anything of anything." In his view we have "developed a genius for everything but simplification." And in order to correct what in us seems to him amiss he counsels that we "reduce education to a small body of great subjects." These somber reflections lead the New York *Times* to observe that "he is hardly old enough to be permitted to talk in that tone of despairing wisdom." In its news columns it reports more of what Dr. Wilson said before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in their annual convention held in New York November 29. We quote:

"We have been passing through a period of dissolution of the standards of education. We have been trying a series of reckless experiments upon the lads and youths, girls and maidens of this country, instead of educating them. The children of the last two or three decades have not been educated. The pupils of our colleges of the last few decades have not been educated. With all our educating we have instructed nobody, and with all our instructing we have educated nobody.

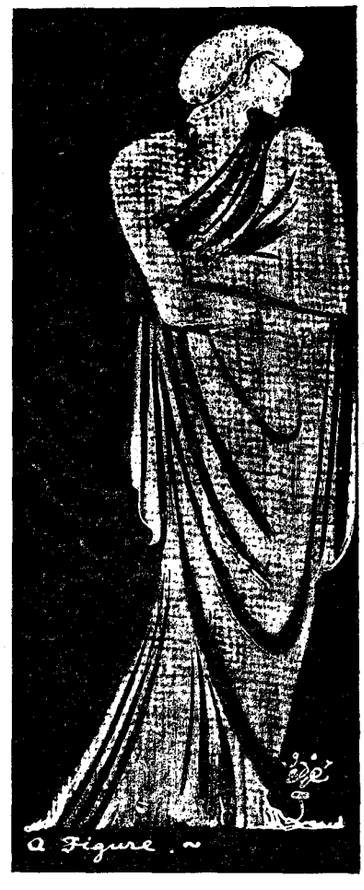
"I have been teaching for some twenty years—that is, I have been conducting classroom exercises, but I do not think that I have been teaching any appreciable part of that time. I have been delivering lectures, sometimes about things of which I knew, but more often about things of which I had heard. The result has been that my pupils have remembered my stories and forgotten my lectures.

"We must remember that information is not education. The greater part of the work that we are doing in our colleges to-day is to impart information. My father, who was a man who used very precise English, once said, 'The mind is not a prolix gut to be stuffed.' One of the principal objects of education should be enlightenment, or the unloading from the minds of the pupils of the misinformation that they have received.

"Instead, we are daily cramming their minds with an enormous mass of irrelevant facts. It is better to see one thing than to look at a hundred. It is better to conduct a student to the inner chamber of one fact than to take him on a trip seeing greater knowledge.

"Another important thing is the establishment in the pupil's mind of the relation between the facts that we impart to him. I have always contended that every university should have a professor of Things in General. Then there is discipline. There is nothing practical in the physical discipline of the gymnasium. The student is simply training his body to meet the emergencies of life. It should be the same with the mind.

"Any course of study that disciplines the mind is beneficial to the student. Anything that does not is not beneficial to him. Anything that is easy does not discipline. I would advocate giving children the tasks that are hardest for them to do, and then, when they begin to get easy, giving them something else."



A WOODEN FIGURE,

A "craigische" invention to replace the living actor.

President Wilson thinks that in preparatory school a boy should study mathematics, Latin, and one other language. In college he is recommended to study one of the sciences correlated with mathematics, continue his one language until he can read, write, and speak it fluently, and study history. The President then broke a bomb-shell by taking the English view that we can not teach English literature. Years ago the same plea was advocated by Prof. Churton Collins; but America has supposed she has proven the contrary. Dr. Wilson pricks our bubble. "We must give up the idea of teaching English literature," he asserts. "The appreciation of English can no more be pedagogically imparted than the appreciation of the song of a bird." Concerning President Wilson's strictures on education *The Times* remarks editorially:

"Lack of concentration is unquestionably a modern tendency, and a tendency particularly strong in our country. It could not well be otherwise with the immense variety of interesting, stimulating, compelling subjects pressing on the attention of this generation which were practically unknown to our grandfathers. Our

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minds go from one point to another as swiftly and with as little chance for steady application as our bodies go from place to place by steam and electricity. We do things superficially because we are tempted or forced to do so many. This tendency can, to some extent, be controlled and guided; it can not be suppress, nor would it be well to suppress it. It must be recognized and dealt with to the best advantage. We can not get rid of it by attempting to return to the modes of our fathers. In the task that presents itself, nature will help us. A certain half-unconscious selection goes on all the while, and substantially good results arrive. We have not really quite 'missed the meaning of education.' In a way we have added to that meaning, for we have made of education a source of benefit and inspiration to many, many thousands, who, a couple of generations ago, hardly dreamed of it, and attained it even imperfectly with tragic difficulty."

THE TETRAZZINI FUROR

EYES are now turned toward "the Tetrazzini," and the question is asked, Will she, or will she not, sing at the Manhattan this winter? Mr. Hammerstein promises; Mr. Conried threatens.

Courtesy of "Musical America."

LUISA TETRAZZINI,

The Italian coloratura soprano, now the rage of London, and likely to be heard in New York this winter.

The latter claims an earlier contract. So the opera war rages around the Italian prima donna, who has upset the musical composure of London. Over there she is called "one of those commanding figures which sweep across the musical horizon once, perhaps, in a generation." Nothing like her has been heard, they declare, since the days when Patti was at her best. Such reports have appeared to quicken New York's musical avidity for this one more song-bird, while San Francisco, which two years ago went wild over her, wags its head and says, "I told you so." It is also hinted that New York does not know a good thing until London sets its seal upon it. London certainly has not been stinted in her praise. The critic of *The Daily Mail* (London) thus records the diva's first appearance there:

"Mme. Tetrazzini, who on Saturday night made one of those rare sensations which herald the appearance of a new diva, has already achieved something like fame in South America and on the Continent. But she came to us with no flourish of trumpets, a singer to all intents and purposes unknown.

"To-day all London will be hailing the advent of a new operatic star—one of those commanding figures which sweep across the musical horizon once, perhaps, in a generation. For Mme. Tetrazzini's impersonation of *Violetta* in 'La Traviata' shows her the equal of a Patti or a Melba, and such a scene of popular enthusiasm as occurred on Saturday at Covent Garden will not lightly be forgotten. This is no exaggerated praise.

"So many operatic sopranos regard the part of *Violetta* merely as a background for the display of vocal pyrotechnics. To use a vulgarism of the stage, they 'walk through it.' Not so Tetrazzini—we may drop the 'Mme.' now, just as we do in the case of Patti, Nordica, or Melba. She brings to the old Verdi opera a human tenderness and pathos which few of us realized that it possest. She has the magic gift of 'tears in the voice,' and is withal a consummate actress.

"Her rendering of the familiar aria 'Ah, fors e lui,' and the wonderful ease and nonchalance with which she trills upon E in alt completely astonished the audience.

"For a while the house was silent—spellbound; then the storm burst. Probably since Patti first sang in the part, there has not been so great an ovation. Again and again the new singer was recalled, and it appeared as tho the curtain would go on being raised and lowered and Tetrazzini would go on coming forward and bowing indefinitely. In the foyer, between the acts, the one topic of conversation was 'the new Patti.'"

Mme. Tetrazzini is an Italian, her sister of the same name being the wife of Cleofonte Campanini, director at the Manhattan. She is apparently a singer by divine right, since the story goes that she has had but six months' training with a teacher in her life. She has sung with success in the capitals of Southern Europe, has been a favorite in South America, and made a furor in San Francisco. Her acceptance on the Pacific Coast is set forth by a correspondent of the New York *Times* in these words:

"San Francisco was, I believe, the only city of the United States in which Mme. Tetrazzini appeared, and it was at the Tivoli Opera House in the fall of 1905. Her name was on every tongue, and she was pronounced then and there the greatest the world had ever heard. When she was billed to appear, standing room was at a premium. On her farewell night the street was jammed with those who had tickets and those who wanted them. The latter almost mobbed the former, and cries of 'Ten dollars for any seat in the house' rent the air, and offers of $15 and $20 could be heard. Those fortunate enough to have tickets could hardly force their way to the doors. The crowd was frenzied. San Francisco, always ready to do homage to the artist, had gone mad."

The same paper remarks editorially that "to equal the expectations of her musical genius the stories of her triumphs abroad have aroused, Tetrazzini must equal the Patti of a quarter of a century ago, the Jenny Lind of our grandfather's day." It hazards that "when she comes there may be a great disappointment," and protests that Mme. Tetrazzini "must prove her virtuosity to the satisfaction of the people who spend $6,000,000 annually for music from abroad." It recalls that "New York often overturns the Covent-Garden verdict and that of the Grand Opéra as well." We read in addition:

"A droll fact touching the new Tetrazzini furor is that the singer had already been heard in San Francisco and proclaimed great before London heard her. This is dwelt on with irony by some Americans who are not of New York. Of course, it is something of a joke on American impresarioship. But, after all, it would not do to rely on the enthusiasm of San Francisco or any other Western city without some substantial corroborative evidence. Neither of our opera-houses could stand an Ellen-Beach-Yaw incident. Foreign singers highly praised in New Orleans have gone to pieces here.

"It is safer to rely on the judgment of Covent Garden or the Place de l'Opéra, backed by the personal opinion of a shrewd agent on the spot, and even with that much assurance of the wisdom of an engagement the impresario often finds himself burdened with an unremunerative contract. Opera management is difficult business."

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SARAH BERNHARDT. TIMOTHY COLE. HARRISON FISHER. ESTHER SINGLETON. QUEEN VICTORIA.

FIFTY OF THE YEAR'S BEST BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

More than eight thousand books of all kinds will have been published in America this year. At least one-half the number are books of which most readers of critical reviews and frequenters of regular bookstores will never hear, belonging as they do to the subscription, educational, technical, and other classes which scarcely count as part of what we call the day's literature. In preparing the subjoined list of fifty books, which have been selected from the year's output and are recommended for holiday gifts, only the other half, or the "bookstore books," have been considered.

BIOGRAPHIES AND MEMOIRS

Alexander, Gen. E. P. Military Memoirs of a Confederate: A Critical Narrative. Portraits and maps. 8vo, pp. xviii–634. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4 net.

General Alexander's striking study of the Civil War, from the point of view of an unprejudiced Southern participator, has already attracted much attention not only in the South, but quite as much in the North. Of great value in the general's narrative is his presentation of details, pointing out how and why the scale of battle was turned upon each occasion. He has studied the official reports carefully, and aims at an unbiased view. The general was chief of artillery in Longstreet's Corps.

Bernhardt, Sarah. Memories of My Life. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvi–456. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $4 net.

Madame Bernhardt's alert French nature shows itself on every page of this vivacious account of her childhood, of her life in the convent, her training at the *Conservatoire*, and her subsequent career. Hugo, Coppée, and many other prominent personages figure in its pages, and there are lively accounts of the actress's American experiences. There are numerous portraits of the divine Sarah, in costume and ordinary dress—if anything can be called ordinary which appertains to such an extraordinary personage.

Hearn, Lafcadio. Letters from the Raven: Being Correspondence with Henry Watkin. With Introduction and Critical Comment by the Editor, Milton Bronner. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Brentano's.

Henry Watkin was an Englishman who resided in Cincinnati, where he ran a printing-shop in 1869, when Lafcadio Hearn arrived in that city—"a boy without a trade, without friends, without money." He was "taken on" by Watkin as errand boy, and was befriended by him in various ways, obtaining his first newspaper work through Watkin. Hearn became known as "The Raven" (Poe), and Watkin as "Dad." The letters here given cover "The Raven's" experiences in New Orleans, the West Indies, and Japan. They are very Hearnesque, and there are photographs showing their writer's way of illustrating them with his pen.

Lenotre, G. The Last Days of Marie Antoinette. From the French by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xix–300. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50 net.

We have here a collection of the narratives of eye-witnesses of the life led by Marie Antoinette as a prisoner in Les Feuillants, the Temple, and the Conciergerie, together with notes of the trial of the unfortunate Queen by her counsel, Chauveau-Lagarde, and Moelle, a member of the Commune, and six narratives of her execution. A very skilful presentation is given of the facts bearing on her fortitude at this period, illustrated by many views and portraits.

Morgan, James. Theodore Roosevelt, the Boy and the Man. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xii–324. New York. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The story of the Chief Executive's life is told here quite simply. A prophet might have glimpsed the coming man from the time when, as a boy, he determinedly conquered a frail physique and chose a life of strenuous effort to one of idle ease. It is pointed out as an interesting fact that Mr. Roosevelt is the first among the twenty-five men who have ruled our country who was city born and bred.

Reed, Myrtle The Love Affairs of Literary Men. Portraits. Crown 8vo, pp. vi–204. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Here is a charming book for a modest Christmas gift, bound in lavender with gilt lettering, and illustrated with tinted reproductions of old portraits of the subjects considered. One may learn of literary romances, including those of Swift and his Stella and Vanessa, Pope and Lady Montagu, Samuel Johnson and his widow, Sterne's, Cowper's, and Poe's experiences, and the sad story of John Keats. There are numerous letters.

Ristori, Adelaide. Memoirs and Artistic Studies. Rendered into English by G. Mantellini, with biographical appendix by L. D. Ventura. Illustrated from photographs and engravings. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

Among the many reminiscences of the stage which have recently been published there are probably none extending over a longer or a more varied artistic career than these given in the Ristori Memoirs. Ristori was in her day one of the greatest actresses of Europe, the successful rival of Rachel, and the founder of the modern Italian school. Her reminiscences are filled with interesting anecdotes of the many famous people of Europe with whom she came in contact. The second part of the volume is devoted to a detailed analysis of six of the principal parts in her repertory.

Schurz, Carl. Reminiscences. Portraits, contemporary prints, original drawings. 8vo, vols. I. and II. New York: The McClure Co. $6 net.

The son of a village schoolmaster in Liblar, near Cologne, who had married the daughter of a tenant farmer, or Burghalfen, Carl Schurz was destined to play a very different part in a very different country from his own. His account of his life reads like romance at times, and is never dull. The description in the first volume of his rescue of Gottfried Kinkel from a German prison after the Revolution of 1848 is quite equal to the best of the old-time narratives of escapes. The second volume continues General Schurz's "Reminiscences" up to the close of the Chancellorsville campaign in the Civil War. An extended notice of the book appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week.

Sergeant, Philip W., B.A. The Last Empress of the French. Frontispiece in color. Illustrated. 8vo, pp vii–408. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50 net.

The life of the beautiful woman who rose from the position of younger daughter of a poor Spanish nobleman to that of consort of the Emperor of the French is of such general and public interest that Mr. Sergeant need not be criticized for writing it in the lifetime of the subject. The account begins with Eugénie's childhood in Spain and France, and concludes with the flight from Paris and a brief description of her life at Chislehurst. The book is well done, and the portraits and views are well selected.

Shelley, Henry C. John Harvard and His Times. Illustrated with twenty-four plates. Crown 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

Mr. Shelley's is the first book published in regard to the young English minister who came to this country from his alma mater in the English Cambridge and founded the great university in Massachusetts which bears his name. The volume contains, of course, much valuable material relating to the founding of Harvard College, but besides that it furnishes an interesting picture of the Massachusetts colony as it was during the first twenty years of its history.

Victoria, Queen, The Letters of: A Selection from Her Majesty's Correspondence between the Years 1837 and 1861. Edited by Arthur Christopher Benson, M.A., and Viscount Esher, G.C. V.O.,

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K.C.B. Portraits. 8vo. Vols. I–III. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $15 net per set.

Those who, like the writer of this note, were living in London at the time of the publication of Mme. Mary King Waddington's "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," will be reminded, by these volumes, of the eagerness with which Mme. Waddington's book was read by both upper and middle classes, because of a few descriptions of "the Queen's" intimate life by one who had observed it. These sumptuous volumes, on which the extremes of the binder's and photogravurer's arts have been lavished, and which will grace the center-table of every English family possessing the means to own them, contain such a selection of Queen Victoria's letters as serves to bring out the development of the Queen's character and disposition, and to give typical instances of her methods in dealing with social matters. There are numerous memoranda by the Prince Consort, and many letters from all her Majesty's prime ministers during the period covered, which ends with the Prince Consort's death.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Calvert, Albert F. The Alhambra of Granada. With 80 colored and 300 other illustrations. Large 8vo. New York: John Lane Co. $15 net.

Among the art books issued this year dealing with a most rascinating period of history, Mr. Calvert's is notable. In it there is given a brief history of Moslem rule in Spain, from the reign of Mohammed I. to the expulsion of the Moors. The ruins of the Alhambra are among the most remarkable, architecturally, in Europe, since they typify the curious commingling of the Moorish and Spanish civilizations which took place some twelve hundred years ago. Mr. Calvert's book is of special value for the attention which it gives in detail tot he construction, architecture, and decoration of this old palace.

Crawford, Mary C. Little Pilgrimages among Old New England Inns. Being an Account of Little Journeys to Various Quaint Inns and Hostelries of Colonial New England. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

This entertaining volume tells of visits paid to various quaint taverns which have survived from Colonial times. Miss Crawford also narrates many interesting anecdotes and supplements her comments with historical data and descriptions of early colonial life in America. Strange as it may seem, these public-houses were in such close connection with the church that it was not an uncommon occurrence for religious services to be held in one. There are few people who will not appreciate the tender touch with which these ancient hostelries are rehabilitated. The volume is attractively bound and illustrated from rare prints and photographs.

Howells, William Dean. Venetian Life. Revised and enlarged edition with 20 illustrations in color by Edmund H. Garrett. 8vo, pp. 423. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

Mr. Howells's delightful book of travel will be welcomed by all who would have the books they wish to keep artistically bound and illustarted He has written a charming preface, in which he tells us that this volume is what he first meant it to be, "a picture of Venice in the last days of the Austrian rule." He also whimsically deplores the fact that so many of his readers miscall his book "Days" instead of "Life." The final chapter is quite an important addition, and reveals the changes that have come about during the eighteen years of his absence. The chimerical beauty of this city of the sea, the customs of its people, their traditions and history, are painted in vivid word pictures by a master hand.

Huntington, Ellsworth. The Pulse of Asia: A Journey in Central Asia, Illustrating the Geographic Basis of History. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 415. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.50 net.

The very title of this book suggests delightful possibilities, and in this promise we are not disappointed. Mr. Huntington in his preface states that his aim is "to illustrate the geographic relation between physical environment and man, and between changes of climate and history." He gives us besides a thoroughly interesting account of a year spent in travel and scientific research in Central Asia where live the Chantos, the nearest known race to the ancient Aryan family. There are numerous illustrations picturing scenes along the way.

Johnson, Clifton. The Farmer's Boy, and The Country School. Illustrated with photographs by the author. 12mo, pp. iv–164; x–158. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Two vols. $1.50 net each.

Here we have "the Barefoot Boy" in prose and photogravure, giving a realistic and detailed account of the New England urchin of Whittier's poem. Mr. Johnson must have been, like Whittier, a barefoot boy himself once on a time, in fact he must have been the boy described in these pages, who wondered why the dinner-horn didn't blow, and waged relentless war on the crows. We see the boy under all aspects and at all seasons of the year. Mr. Johnson retains his mastery of the photographic art.

The companion volume, "The Country School," is in harmony with the sentiment of Whittier's "In School Days." Oldsters from the Nutmeg State will be reminded of many happenings under and away from "teacher's" eye.

Margoliouth, D. S. Cairo, Jerusalem, and Damascus: Three Chief Cities of the Egyptian Sultans. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 473. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Cloth, $3.50; édition de luxe, $7.50.

In an elaborately made and beautifully illustrated volume, Professor Margoliuth tells his readers some interesting facts about these three famed Eastern cities. The buildings of the Fatimide and Ayyubid eras are described. The sovereigns who ruled over Cairo are treated at length, and nothing essential is missed in the historical sketches given of Jerusalem and Damascus. The printing and binding command especial attention, as do the illustrations, which are taken from the water-color originals of W. S. S. Tyrwhitt. There are also plates from paintings by Reginald Barratt, and native objects.

Marshall, Hester. Cathedral Cities of France. With 60 illustrations in color by Herbert Marshall, R.W.S. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $3.50 net.

There is a great deal of capital writing, a great deal of information, and a great deal of real and sympathetic criticism in this book. The writer tells us not only what she knows, but what she feels, about the beautiful old towns of Northern and Central France where she has been wandering. Her knowledge of architecture is singularly accurate and discriminating. The colored illustrations are such as we should expect from the professor of water-color painting in Queens College, who is also a member of the Royal Society of Water Colour. For their size these drawings are singularly true, luminous, and suggestive. The reproduction and printing of Mr. Herbert's drawings are equally admirable.

Selincourt, Beryl de, and **Sturge-Henderson,** May. Venice. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 336. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Cloth, $3.50; édition de luxe, $7.50.

In charming fashion these authors interpret Venice to us, her different moods and hidden beauties, and her many curious and ancient customs, such as the wedding with the sea, which took place annually until the fall of the Venetian Republic. Typographically the book is to be admired, and the illustrations, which are taken from the water-colors of Reginald Barratt, are exceptionally beautiful. It is said to contain much new material never before published.

Singleton, Esther. The White House. Portraits, prints, paintings. 8vo. Vols. I and II. New York: The McClure Co. $4 net.

In these two sumptuous yet inexpensive volumes the skilled selective hand of Miss Singleton has gathered all that is of interest concerning the social life, relics, and traditions of the White House, the Presidential residence at Washington, from the days of John and Abigail Smith Adams to those of Theodore the Strenuous. There are also views, portraits of the first ladies of the land, historic and family groups, and photographs of many of the art objects purchased by the occupants of the executive mansion, or presented by foreign potentates.

Sladen, Douglas, and **Lorey,** Eustache de. Queer Things about Persia. Frontispiece in color. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xix–381. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50 net.

Professor Sladen, the well-known author of "Queer Things about Japan," has for his collaborator in this work a former attaché of the Legation of France at the Court of Persia. The facts and impressions are the latter's—the setting of them in order the former's. The book, together with the views and photographs from life, gives as faithful a presentation of the mysteries of the land of Xerxes as an Occidental can hope to achieve. In the author's discussion of the woman question in Persia, it is curious to note that Persian husbands do not approve of the reading of novels by the female members of their families. Whether they are read is not stated.

Wallington, Nellie Urner. Historic Churches in America. Introduction by Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth. New York. Duffield & Co. $2 net.

To books dealing with matters of antiquarian interest, especially as these are related to the ecclesiastical history of America, Mrs. Wallington's work forms a most valuable addition. In it the reader is given a succinct account of the origin and building of the oldest and the most famous, historically speaking, of the churches of America. The descriptions are picturesquely given, and through the whole book there is traced in detail the growth of the various religious movements which took their starting point from the days of the colonies and have found their outward expression in many notable edifices throughout the country.

Wordsworth, With Wordsworth in England. Being a Selection of the Poems and Letters of William Wordsworth which have to do with English Scenery and English Life. Selected and arranged by Anna Benneson McMahan. Illustrated. 12mo, half vellum, pp. xxvi–352. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50 net.

Mrs. McMahan, who is the editor of similar works presenting Florence as de-

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scribed in the poetry of the Brownings, and Italy in that of Shelley and Byron, continues her graceful task with the present volume. The selections are arranged in divisions according to the different periods of Wordsworth's life—from 1770 to 1795, when he resided at Cockermouth, Hawkshead, and Cambridge; from 1795 to 1800, at Racedown and Alfoxden; from 1800 to 1813, at Grasmere and Coleorton.

Wyllie, M. A. Norway and Its Fjords. Illustrated in color by W. L. Wyllie. pp. xii–315. New York: James Pott & Co. $2 net.

This is one of the literary guide-books which in recent years have been prepared by persons of culture and observative powers to supplement the mechanical information contained in the Baedeker series and their like. With it in hand one can wander around the Norwegian fjords and be prepared with appropriate sentiments and descriptions for every scene. The colored illustrations of fjords and other places are well done, and there are many photographs.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

Cary, Elisabeth Luther. The Art of William Blake: His Water-colors—His Painted Books—His Sketch-Book. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $5 net.

Miss Cary points out, in her informative brochure, that a proper shape for a memorial to Blake's genius would be the reproduction of all extant designs by him, whether in the form of sketches or of fully developed drawings and paintings. Her own volume, nevertheless, is copiously illustrated, and there are many reproductions from the drawings in the well-known Blake Manuscript Book, sold to Rossetti when a lad by a British-Museum attendant for ten shillings. Some of the drawings given have never been printed before. Miss Cary describes the variations between the sketches in the Manuscript Book and Blake's printed volumes, and criticizes the improvement or the reverse. She considers that those sketches that are in any sense complete show a spontaneity beyond that of the subsequent engravings.

Cole, Timothy. Old Spanish Masters, Engraved by. With historical notes by Charles H. Caffin and comments by the engraver. New York: The Century Co., 1907.

For twenty-five years Mr. Cole has been engaged in translating into black and white the masterpieces of European art, and the Century Company have now added the fourth volume of his wood-engravings to their series of old masters. It will be hard to find any series of works on art so valuable to the student and lover of art; for not only is he furnished with a record of ancient art more accurate than he can obtain by any other means of secondary representation, but he has at hand pictures which represent the most exquisite product of the wood-engraver. Cole's work has surely become nothing short of monumental, embracing an adequate selection of the pictures of Italy, Holland, Belgium, England, and Spain. The present volume shows a steady rise in the technical mastery of the medium and effects are secured that give a positive thrill of pleasure.

All the accuracy of limning that photography can furnish is here affordes in preparing for the work. The picture id first photographed upon the block. Mr. Cole has done his graver's work in each instance in the presence of the original, and has caught those subtleties that escape the photograph. Besides representations of Velasquez the work contains reproductions of Morales, El Greco, Zurbaran, Cano, Ribera, Murillo, and Goya. Not of least value are the engraver's own notes on the pictures, while the needful historical matter concerning Spanish painting is adequately given by Mr. Caffin.

Dickens, Charles. The Holly Tree Inn and A Christmas Tree. With illustrations in Color and Line by George Alfred Williams. Large 8vo, pp. 139. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $2.

Uniform with the two previous volumes in "The George Williams Illustrated Dickens"—"Mr. Pickwick's Xmas" and "A Christmas Carol"—this book makes one glow at the heart with Christmassy feeling; or do we feel Dickensy when we think of Christmas? It is interesting to note that Mr. Williams, in illustrating Dickens, has conveyed so naturally the spirit of English cheer at the holiday season that these volumes have become extremely popular in England, a thing that has not been said previously of American illustrators of Dickens.

Fisher, Harrison. The Harrison Fisher Book. A Collection of Drawings in Color and Black and White. With an Introduction by James B. Carrington. Large 8vo, pp. 112. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

From Mr. Carrington's masterly little essay on American illustrating in general and Mr. Harrison Fisher in particular, we receive illuminating information as to what it is in Mr. Fisher's work that attracts us. There is also a valuable technical description of the advantages which have accrued to latter-day illustrators from recent improvements in color reproduction. As for Mr. Fisher's drawings of the American girl, like the fair original, they speak for themselves.

Fisher, Harrison [Editor and Illustrator]. A Dream of Fair Women. Drawings in color. Large 8vo, pp. 140. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $3.

It is difficult to say whether Mr. Fisher's daintily arrayed maidens are wedded to the appropriate verses selected from Tennyson, Longfellow, Thackeray, Riley, Carew, Burns, and others, or the verses to the pictures. At any rate both are the best of their kind, and the combination results in a volume expressive of Mr. Fisher's art and eminently fitted to reach the heart of any maiden to whom it is presented.

Longfellow, Henry W. The Hanging of the Crane. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Longfellow's beautiful poem of home life is issued this year as a holiday gift book. All who are familiar with this charming story of the fireside will enjoy it the more in this form on account of its exquisite setting. Mr. Arthur I. Keller has contributed twelve illustrations, and the printing and binding are exceptionally well done. The text also abounds with decorations which Miss Florence W. Swan has adopted from old Colonial designs.

Poe, Edgar Allan. The Raven, and The Philosophy of Composition. Illustrated from paintings by Galen J. Perrett. The Decorations by Will Jenkins Rubricated. Quarto photogravure edition, pp. 89. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. $6 net.

"The Raven" still holds its own as the most popular of American poems, and seems likely always to tempt the ambitious artist to effect a new interpretation of its sentiments. Many readers will remember the Doré illustrations of "The Raven." They were hardly a success. The difficulty in illustrating "The Raven" is practically as great as would be that of illustrating Hamlet's soliloquy—and the only way out of it seems to be the method Mr. Perrett has adopted, of presenting a succession of poses of the bird and its "unhappy master." The paintings, on the whole, are sufficiently "grand, gloomy, and peculiar." An idealized portrait of the "lost Lenore" is given, with Poe's own portrait and a view of the cottage at Fordham, N. Y., where the poet's last years were spent.

Shackleton, Robert and Elizabeth. The Quest of the Colonial. Frontispiece in color. Photographs. Head and Tail Pieces by Harry Fenn. 8vo, pp. ix–425. New York: The Century Co. $2.40 net.

This volume would be a Christmas gift both ornamental and useful, and moderate in price, which would last through the year and many succeeding years, wherever it came into the hands of lovers of the graceful furniture of the fathers. The book tells how to initiate oneself into the mysteries of antique-hunting in country and city, with accounts of actual experience of the authors, and how to restore and arrange the treasures when obtained. The illustrations are numerous and instructive.

Wither, George. A Christmas Carol. With pictures and text drawn by Frank T. Merrill. Full gilt. 8vo, pp. 104. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

On a bit of the genuine old English Christmas spirit Mr. Merrill has lovingly expended his craftsmanship with brush and pencil in a frontispiece in color and some thirty drawings, besides the engrossed text of the poem. It is one of the most suitable books for a present that the season has produced—its seventeenth-century atmosphere charming.

FICTION

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. The Shuttle. Frontispiece in color by Clarence Underwood. 12mo, pp. 512. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

A new volume of fiction from the author of "That Lass o' Lowries" and "Little Lord Fauntleroy" is more than welcome. This is the story of one of our masterful American girls who plays the part of St. George to the dragon of an English nobleman who has carried off her sister and made her married life a failure—a not unknown occurrence in the real international life of to-day. Bettina Vanderpoel herself is not deterred by her sister's failure from indulging in a romance of her own, which will doubtless serve as the agreeable reward of the reader's industry.

De Morgan, William. Alice-for-Short. A Dichronism. 12mo, 563 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

In these days the outward and visible signs of the success of a modern novelist seems to be the appearance of his book on the "Best Selling List." Mr. De Morgan has attained this distinction and at the same time has written a book that will long outlive its more gilded associates. He has portrayed the life of a little London waif who, deprived of her guardians at the tender age of six, is adopted into a typical English family. During the progress of the story you become intimate with quite a number of ordinary, met-you-every-day-people and several ghosts, all of whom you learn to like.

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Eggleston, George Cary. Love is the Sum of It All. Illustrations by Hermann Heyer. 12mo. **Boston** Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Mr. Eggleston's story forms a pretty idyl of an old Virginia plantation, where a strenuous young hero, who has come home to rest, transforms the sleepy place into a marvel of industry and productiveness. Altho the book, as its title indicates, is devoted to the unravelment of a plot that has love for its theme, the attention of the reader is directed to certain other subjects, which are discust with all seriousness by the hero, such as the negro problem—upon which the author evidently has most decided views—and the limitations of the feminine intellect. The heroine is a particularly charming character, and the love-story in which she figures is admirably and simply told.

Hough, Emerson. The Way of a Man. Illustrated by G. Wright. 12mo, pp. vii–345. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

This is a story of "two in the desert," in this case the plains near the junction of the North and South Forks of the Platte River, just after the Civil War. How they restrained themselves, what imputations they underwent, and the outcome of their romance must be left to the industry of the reader. All in all, it is a not half bad story by the author of "The Mississippi Bubble."

Little, Frances. The Lady of the Decoration. 16mo, pp. 236. New York: The Century Co. $1.

The present is the nineteenth printing of the amusing book in which the heroine tells of her experiences as a kindergarten teacher and war-nurse in Japan. She is called "The Lady of the Decoration" by her young charges because her watch is supposed by them to be a decoration from the Emperor. The little thread of romance running through the story lends sentiment to the volume.

Parker, Gilbert. The Weavers. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Parker's last book deserves and has achieved a place among the leading novels of the year. It is a romance, full of action and character, whose scene is laid alternately in England and Egypt. Altho it is not in the strict sense of the word a novel with a purpose, it nevertheless deals instructively with the political conditions in Egypt prior to the advent of British authority in that country. The hero, David, is a young Quaker, who becomes the virtual leader in Egyptian affairs, and by his experiments in government shows what is needed to insure the future welfare of the land of the Nile.

Wharton, Mrs. Edith. The Fruit of the Tree. Illustrated by Alonzo Kimball. 12mo, pp. iv–633. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The expected controversy in the press has arisen concerning the problem raised by Mrs. Wharton in this novel, namely, whether, in any circumstances, however laudable the motives of those concerned may be, it is permissible to end human suffering by the use of an overdose of soporifics. The knowledge possest by the trained nurse, Justine Brent, is used in this way, and her expiation of the act occupies much of the latter part of the book. Aside from the question raised, readers will enjoy the "finer art" of this author, who entered the literary field, like Minerva, full armed, only eight years ago. After all, the results of tradition and training often do show themselves in literary work; and a certain unconscious condescension may be forgiven Mrs. Wharton, in view of her skilful and artistic interpretation of life.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. The Old Peabody Pew: A Christmas Romance of a Country Church. With illustrations by Alice Barbar Stephens. Crown 8vo, pp. 143. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

This holiday edition of "The Peabody Pew" comes to delight us anew with its quaint mingling of humor and pathos. Tho it is nothing but a simple story of love and life in a New England village, slight in plot and short in length, it is withal so sweet and wholesome that we wish more books like it might be written to take the place of the so-called "problem novels" of the day. There is a genuine pleasure in owning a book so attractively gotten up, for it is decorated with beautiful marginal notes in color and is illustrated by Mrs. Alice Barbar Stephens.

MISCELLANEOUS

Babcock, Maltbie Davenport. Fragments that Remain: Sermons, Addresses, and Prayers. Edited by Jessie B. Goetschius. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25 net.

It was not the custom of the late Dr. Babcock, pastor of the Brick Church of New York City, to keep legible notes of his sermons and addresses. It was a considerable time after his death, in 1901, before the fact was discovered that a lady, not a member of the congregation, had preserved written records of some of each, as well as of his prayers, taken down in the church. Those who profited by Dr. Babcock's spoken words will gladly refresh their memories, while a much larger audience will be benefited by the outgivings of such a rare personality.

Curtis, Natalie. The Indians' Book. Royal 8vo. Decorated buckram. New York: Harper & Brothers. $7.50.

This altogether unique volume forms a record of the songs and legends of the various North American Indian tribes. There are many pages of musical notations giving as accurately as possible some of the native melodies in use among the Indians and which are thus typical of their musical culture. The legends and stories in the book are all taken by the author from the Indians themselves, and thus form a collection of Indian lore of unexampled authenticity and value. With a similar object in view, the colored illustrations and decorations are from original drawings by the Indians, and thus the whole becomes, as its title indicates, literally "The Indians' Book."

Everyman's Library. Edited by Ernest Rhys. New volumes 155–197A inclusive. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, each 50 cents; limp leather, $1.

These thirty-two volumes were added to the well-known Everyman's Library during the autumn of this year. We have already, within a few weeks, commended these books as among the most notable of literary undertakings by a publishing-house in recent years. Here, at extremely moderate prices and in small condensed form, are to be had the classics of English literature. The type is clear, the paper good, and the binding firm.

Flammarion, Camille. Mysterious Psychic Forces. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxiv–466. Cambridge, Mass.: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50 net.

"Levitation" has often been the subject of levity, but Mr. Flammarion, in his brilliant way of writing, takes the matter seriously enough. He describes his first experiences at séances, his own experiments, with Eusapia Paladino, the experiments of the Dialectical Society of London and of Sir William Crookes and others, drawing from them his own theories and conclusions.

Harwood, W. S. New Creations in Plant Life: An Authoritative Account of the Life and Work of Luther Burbank. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

All who are interested in the work which Luther Burbank is doing among flowers and plants should read this book. It will give them a new insight into the life of the great plant-breeder, and the immense difficulties he had to overcome ere he gained success. Descriptions of experiments and of the many important discoveries he has made are given by Mr. Harwood in a tone of enthusiastic appreciation and admiration. The book is illustrated with numerous photographs of specimens and has a picture of Mr. Burbank as a frontispiece.

Kleiser, Greenville. How to Speak in Public. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.25 net.

In this volume Mr. Kleiser gives a complete manual of elocution, with many exercises for developing the voice and the use of gestures. Selections are given for use in declamation. The book is addrest directly to teachers, lawyers, clergymen, and debating societies. It is at once practical and authoritative. Mr. Kleiser has had long experience as an instructor at Yale and in New York.

Magda, Queen of Sheba. Translated into French from the ancient royal Abyssinian manuscript, "The Glory of the Kings," by Hugues le Roux, and from French into English by Mrs. John Van Vorst. Illustrated by Michel Engueda Work, an Abyssinian artist. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20 net.

Altho told in the form of fiction, this work has for centuries been accepted in Abyssinia as an authentic record of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon. On this book the present King of Abyssinia and his long line of royal ancestors base their claim to direct descent from Solomon. Experts date the original manuscript of Magda from the fifth century of our era. No full translation of this curious document has ever before been made into any European tongue.

Van Dyke, Henry. Days Off. Illustrated in color. 12mo, pp. viii–322. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

It is mighty pleasant to take a "day off" with the parson. A true disciple of Simon Peter, he is so tender of our feelings as to clothe his fish-stories in the garb of fiction. Greater grace no man could attain. And when, in his last sermonette, he discourses so wisely on "The Art of Leaving off," it is because he is a past master in that art.

Wentworth, Ruth Starbuck. The First Nantucket Tea Party. Illustrated by Walter Tittle. Small quarto. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.15.

This exquisite little story of the first Nantucket tea-party is told in a letter supposed to be written in the year 1745 by a young girl to her mother in the Massachusetts colony. Whether the letter is genuine or not, the picture it reveals of the old colonial homestead is charmingly sketched and carries with it all the flavor of an authentic document. The volume itself is a perfect example of the modern bookmaker's art, and the illuminated illustrations and decorations by Walter Tittle, reproducing the style of some medieval manuscript, form an admirably appropriate setting to the pretty little colonial romance.

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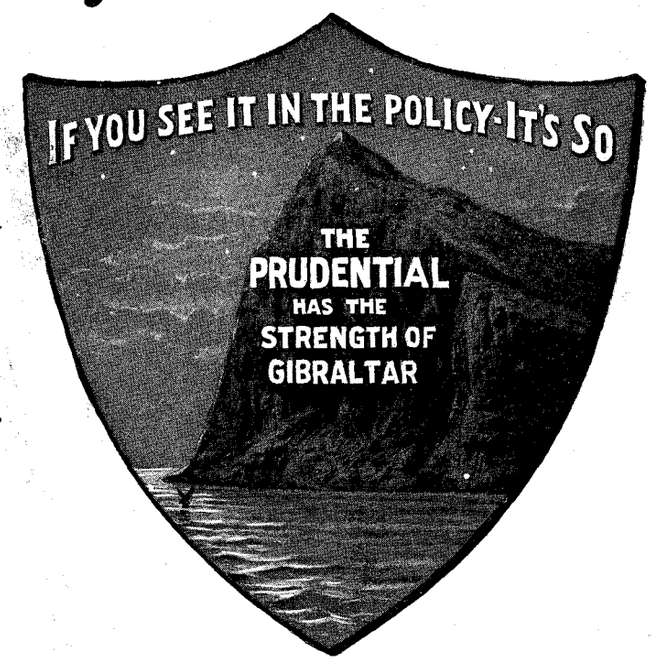

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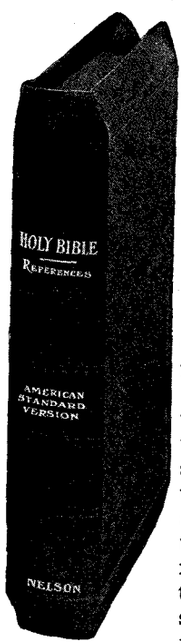

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CHRISTMAS POETRY

The Tree of Life is Their Christmas-tree.

BY NORA ARCHIBALD SMITH.

Where are the lilies that swayed and bloomed
In the garden that summer day?
Tell me, thou Christ-child, Lily of God,
Where they have passed away?

In Paradise fair
They blossom rare;
Never more shall they feel the wintry air;
And the Tree of Life is their shading-tree.

Where are the doves with the rose-red eyes,
That cooed in the wood at night?
Tell me, thou Christ-child, Dove of the World,
Where have they taken flight?

No net is spread,
No shaft is sped
In celestial groves where they seek their bread,
And the Tree of Life is their nesting-tree.

Where are the fleecy, snow-white lambs
That once in the grasses played?
Tell me, thou Christ-child, Heavenly Lamb,
Where are their dear heads laid?

Of immortal sheen
Are their meadows green;
Clear fountains of water flow between;
And the Tree of Life is their shelt'ring-tree.

Where are the little ones, dimpled and soft,—
The lost ones we loved so well?
Where are their voices, the sound of their feet?—
Pitying Christ-child, tell!

In Heaven's own hall
They are gather'd all,
With the morning stars for their tapers tall;
And the Tree of Life is their Christmas-tree.

—*The Outlook* (December).

From "A Hymn for the Church Militant."

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

Great God, that bowest sky and star,
Bow down our towering thoughts to thee;
And grant us in a faltering war
The firm feet of humility.

Lord, we that snatch the swords of flame,
Lord, we that cry about thy car,
We too are weak with pride and shame,
We too are as thy foemen are.

Cleanse us from ire of creed or class,
The anger of the idle kings—
Sow in our souls, like living grass,
The laughter of all lowly things.

—*The Commonwealth* (London).

Yule Song.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

An opal sheen is on the snow;
(A ho! and a heigh-ho!)
Then who would not a-footing go
To pluck the sprays of holly?
Then who would not a-roving go
To pluck the bonny mistletoe?
(A ho! and a heigh-ho!
And out on melancholy!)

Beneath the sun, beneath the moon,
(O piper, play a merry tune!)
Will lad and lass, with nimble shoon,
Seek out the sprays of holly,

For Indigestion Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It's an effective way to relieve obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.

For 30 Years the Standard

Used by young or old it gives service and satisfaction—no leaky joints or dripping points. Made in 100 styles. The most satisfactory moderate priced Xmas present you can make. Sold by leading dealers. Catalogue and price list on request. Address

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The Giant Heater

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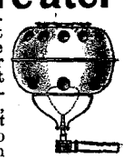
On Gas

applied to central-draught lamp, gas jet (open flame or mantle burner), artificial or natural gas, will heat any ordinary room comfortably in zero weather, giving **Heat and Light at no Additional Cost.** No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless, thoroughly circulates and purifies the air. Easily applied and ornamental. *Just the thing for sick room, bath, bedroom, den or office.*

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One burner will give as much light as ten ordinary oil lamps; six 16 candle power electric bulbs—six 16 candle power gas jets or 5 acetylene gas jets. Costs 2 cts. per week. Produces a pure, white, steady, safe light. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

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Seek out the mistletoe, a boon
That's sweeter than the rose in June.
(O piper, play this merry tune—
Away with melancholy!)
—*The Cosmopolitan* (December).

A Christmas Song.

BY MARGARET DELAND.

At the break of Christmas Day,
Through the frosty starlight ringing,
Faint and sweet and far away
Comes the sound of children, singing,
Chanting, singing,
"Cease to mourn,
For Christ is born,
Peace and joy to all men bringing!"

Careless that the chill winds blow,
Growing stronger, sweeter, clearer,
Noiseless footfalls in the snow
Bring the happy voices nearer.
Hear them singing,
"Winter's drear,
But Christ is here,
Mirth and gladness with Him bringing!"

"Merry Christmas!" hear them say,
As the East is growing lighter:
"May the joy of Christmas Day
Make your whole year gladder, brighter!"
Join their singing,
"To each home
Our Christ has come,
All Love's treasures with him bringing!"
—*Book News.*

MOTOR MISCELLANY

"Mountain-sick" Motor-cars.—It would seem that "mountain-sickness," supposed to be due to rarefaction of the atmosphere, affects automobiles as well as human beings. According to E. Girardanet, writing in *La Locomotion Automobile*, a motor loses amounts of power at different altitudes, varying from 10 per cent. at 2,500 up to as much as 50 per cent. at 17,000 feet. Says *Cosmos* (Paris), commenting on this:

Recently a Mexican bought a French auto and tried it on our roads: the two-cylinder motor, of 8 nominal horse-power, gave him full satisfaction. The automobile was carried to the other side of the

BOTH GAINED
Man and Wife Fatten on Grape-Nuts.

The notion that meat is necessary for real strength and the foundation of solid flesh is now no longer as prevalent as formerly.

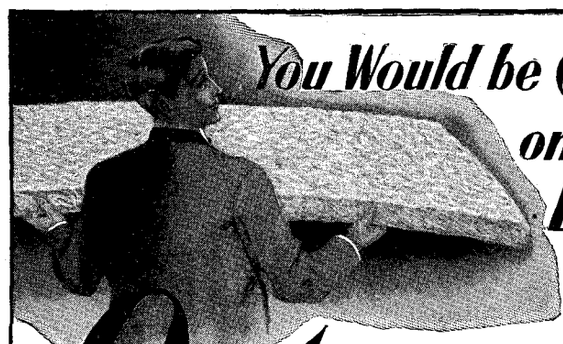
Excessive meat eaters are usually sluggish a part of the time because they are not able to fully digest their food, and the undigested portion is changed into what is practically a kind of poison that acts upon the blood and nerves, thus getting all through the system.

"I was a heavy meat eater," writes an Ills. man, "and, up to two years ago, was in very poor health. I suffered with indigestion so that I only weighed 95 pounds.

"Then I heard about Grape-Nuts and decided to try it. My wife laughed at me at first, but when I gained to 125 pounds and felt so fine, she thought she would eat Grape-Nuts too.

"Now she is fat and well and has gained 40 pounds. We never have indigestion any more and seldom feel the desire for meat. A neighbor of ours, 68 years old, was troubled with indigestion for years; was a heavy meat eater, and now since he has been eating Grape-Nuts regularly, he says he is well and never has indigestion. I could name a lot of persons who have really been cured of indigestion by changing from a heavy meat diet to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



You Would be Comfortable on One Layer of an Ostermoor Mattress

But there are *seven* more, carefully laid by hand—*built*, not stuffed. They make a mattress which can never grow hard, lumpy or saggy. It is as comfortable as a new, high-priced hair mattress, and has ever so many advantages over it. No decaying animal hair, inviting disease germs and affording a haven for vermin. Absolutely sanitary and non-absorbent. Also dust, germ and vermin-proof. You can scrub the ticking as often as you desire. The inside never needs remaking. An occasional sun-bath keeps it always soft and springy.

Send Postal for Our Free 144-Page Book and Samples of Ticking

30 NIGHTS' FREE TRIAL. You may sleep on an Ostermoor for a month and, if not *thoroughly* satisfied, have your money back without question. Full particulars in our beautifully illustrated 144-page book—**sent free** with samples of ticking on request.

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Exclusive Ostermoor agencies everywhere—that is our aim; the highest grade merchant in every place. The Ostermoor dealer in your vicinity—be sure to ask *us* who he is—will show you a mattress with the "*Ostermoor*" *name and trade mark sewn on the end.* Mattress shipped, express paid by us, same day check is received, if you order of us by mail.

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119 Elizabeth Street, New York
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Mattresses Cost	Express Charges Prepaid
4'-6"—45 lbs.	$15.00
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3'-0"—30 "	10.00
2'-6"—25 "	8.35

All 6 feet 3 inches long
In two parts, 50 cents extra

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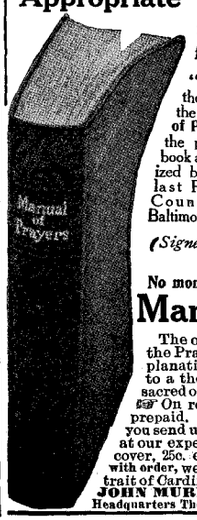
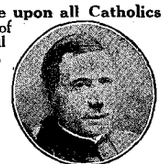


"I urge upon all Catholics the use of the Manual of Prayers, the prayer-book authorized by the last Plenary Council of Baltimore."



(Signed) J. Card. Gibbons

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The only complete compendium of the Prayers and Ceremonies, and explanation of the Sacraments, aiding to a thorough understanding of the sacred offices of the Church. 792 pages. ☞ On request, we send you the book, prepaid. After five days' examination, you send us the price, $2; or return book at our expense. Your name in gold on cover, 25c. extra. To those who remit $2 with order, we send, free, a large color portrait of Cardinal Gibbons. Address *Dept. E*, **JOHN MURPHY CO. Baltimore, Md.**
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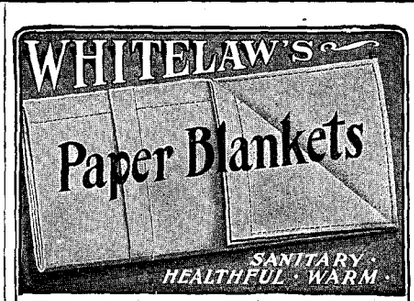

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Some fountain pens are like some people—look good to the eye but when you need them they're empty. A cheap lead pencil is better than a fountain pen that runs dry when the filler is left behind. Use the pen that needs no separate filler—the pen that's never hard up for ink—the pen that you can load at any inkwell by a mere touch of the thumb—

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Just dip it in—press the Crescent-Filler and it sucks in the ink like a camel slaking its thirst. Then your pen is immediately ready to write. Any inkwell—any ink. The feed is perfect. Can't clog, choke, or flood. Just enough ink on the end of your pen every writing minute. No balks, skips or blots. Fill it anywhere—on the train, boat, at the hotel desk—wherever there's ink. No bothersome dropper—no inky hands—just COMFORT. Leading dealers everywhere sell the Conklin. If yours does not, order direct **Prices $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 to $15.00.** *Send at once for our handsome new catalog.*

The Conklin Pen for Christmas

THE CONKLIN PEN CO., 170 Manhattan Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

ocean, and its owner began to use it. The first hills were climbed well, but as it advanced farther into the interior of the country and reached more and more elevated plateaux the motor became "fatigued." Soon the slightest grade was too much for it. Altho all its parts were in perfect condition, the only remedy was to replace the motor with one of double power. . . . . .

In fact the power of an explosion motor depends on the atmospheric pressure. It is from the air that the cylinder takes the oxygen necessary to form the explosive mixture, and the work developed . . . is, for a definite degree of carburation, proportional to the mass of the detonating mixture in the cylinder, . . . which is proportional to the density of the gas. In fine, the power developed by an explosion motor at a given speed is sensibly proportional to the barometric pressure.

The consequence is that in a thunderstorm, if the barometer falls to 730 millimeters, a 40-horse-power motor will give only 38.5 horse-power, and . . . a 100-horse-power motor will give only 55 horse-power on Mont Blanc and 78 on the Mont-Cenis pass. . . . . .

We may deduce from these same considerations the conclusion that the motor of a dirigible balloon will weaken as the balloon rises; the 60-horse-power *Patrie* will give only 50 horse-power at 1,500 meters altitude. We may believe, however, that a special providence watches over dirigibles, for the motor in this case has only to overcome atmospheric resistance, and this, which depends on the pressure of the air, is less at great altitudes, so that the loss of power is compensated by the diminution of resistance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Long Should a Tire Last?—The life of a tire should be 3,500 miles under ordinary usage and conditions, we are told by Donald Ashton in *Motor Print* (New York, November), but he thinks that two-thirds of those in use fall considerably short of this and are cast into the junk-heap after they have gone 1,800 to 2,400 miles. There was a time when the manufacturer took the customer's word for the number of miles his tire had run, and if rim-cut or blown out, he made allowance accordingly; but now, when a damaged tire comes in, the date of sale is looked up, and an expert examines the tire to see how near the looks of it correspond with the customer's figures, and the adjustment is made on that basis. The writer goes on to say:

To figure out what service any particular tire will give is impossible. To approximate how far it ought to go is easy enough, but no two tires on any two machines of like weight, speed, etc., ever give the same service, even if driven over exactly the same roads and under the same conditions.

One man will drive a set of tires 4,000 miles, while another will not get half that distance. If the driver is careless and slams his car over bad roads at high speeds he can make the tire expense figure up to more than all the other operating expenses of the car combined.

The greatest strain comes in rounding a turn. At these times the canvas layers of the tires are subjected to an abnormal strain that sooner or later impairs their efficiency and paves the way for a blow-out. This practise further wears off the tread or outside cover a great deal more rapidly than when the car is traveling over the roads in a straight line.

Sudden swerves of any sort have the same injurious effect on the tires. In turning a curve at high speed it may readily be seen that, owing to centrifugal force, the car is thrown toward the outside of the curve and for the moment the whole weight is resting on the two wheels of that side. The rear of the car is thrown around and the driving-wheels drag along the ground.

It was commented on in a recent race that one of the drivers wore out thirteen casings while another wore out only two. Both cars were alike and both were driven over the same course at about the same speed, and both finished well up with the leaders one after the other. The car that wore out

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the thirteen casings rounded the curves at the greatest possible speed and the brakes were applied suddenly and violently at times, locking the rear wheels and causing them to skid along the ground. The other driver when approaching the turns slackened his speed and applied his brakes some time before reaching the corner, and then progressively putting them on and releasing them, and steadily slackening the momentum until the turn was recalled; he then swung around at fair speed and getting on the straight stretch opened up his engine and was off like a flash.

Tires, Mr. Ashton tells us, have three natural enemies—light, heat, and oil—each of which has its own peculiar way of injuring rubber. He goes on to say:

When the car is in the garage and it is not to be used for some time, it is always advisable to jack the wheels up and keep the weight off them. Many owners of cars have special devices for raising the wheels from the floors and even when leaving their cars over night jack them up. This is no doubt beneficial to the tires and adds to their life and durability, but it is, of course, some little trouble. When the wheels are not jacked up and the tires allowed to stand for any length of time they should be kept well inflated, and the car should be moved from time to time so that the tire does not flatten as a result of being allowed to stand on the same spot for a considerable length of time.

The contrary is the rule when the wheels are jacked up and the weight taken off the tires, it being advisable then to deflate them and so take all the pressure off them. The car should never be permitted to stand for any length of time, not even for half an hour, on a deflated tire. Rim-cutting is sure to result, and at times inner tubes are irreparably ruined. The only logical and safe way to carry inner tubes is to roll each one up separately, being particular to see that the valve stem is left on the outside of the roll.

Experience has demonstrated that a great deal of tire trouble is caused, not by any defect in either the material or workmanship of the tire itself, but by the man who drives the car. Commissions paid some chauffeurs are said to be almost equal to their regular salaries, but still there are some automobile owners who wonder why the tires on their cars do not last longer. If owners looked at the tires

MEMORY IMPROVED

Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many persons suffer from poor memory who never suspect coffee has anything to do with it.

The drug—caffeine—in coffee, acts injuriously on the nerves and heart, causing imperfect circulation: too much in the brain at one time, too little in another part. This often causes a dullness which makes a good memory nearly impossible.

"I am nearly 70 years old and did not know that coffee was the cause of the stomach and heart trouble I suffered from for many years, until about four years ago," writes a Kans. woman.

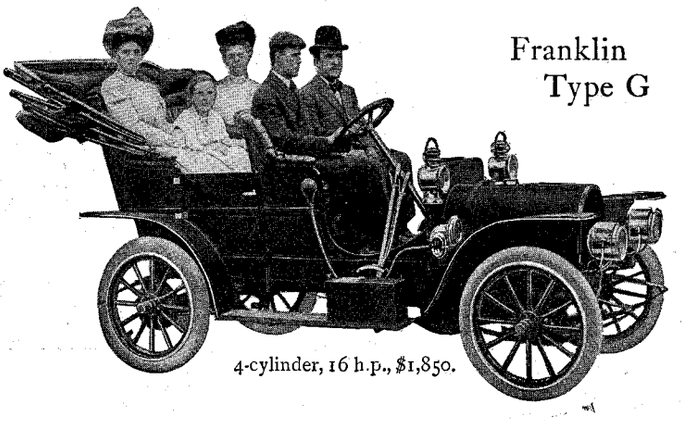
"A kind neighbor induced me to quit coffee and try Postum. I had been suffering severely and was greatly reduced in flesh. After using Postum a little while I found myself improving; my heart beats became regular and now I seldom ever notice any symptoms of my old stomach trouble at all. My nerves are steady and my memory decidedly better than while I was using coffee.

"I like the taste of Postum fully as well as coffee. My sister told me two years ago that she did not like it, but when I showed her how to make it according to directions, she thought it was delicious.

"It is best to pour cold water over your Postum, let it come to a boil, then boil 15 minutes. That brings out the flavor and full food value."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



Franklin
Type G

4-cylinder, 16 h.p., $1,850.

High power with light weight makes an automobile "do things."

Of course—nobody doubts that. And yet automobile manufacturers keep on handicapping their machines with the weight and inefficiency of a water-cooled engine.

The Franklin cuts out all the weight of water apparatus and the extra material necessary to carry that weight. By close study of design, materials, and construction, every part of the Franklin is made light weight, but strong.

The Franklin engine is smaller because it works at the temperature of the highest efficiency, 350° or more. A water-cooled motor can't keep up to this temperature: the water would boil away. This is why the Franklin went 95 miles on two gallons of gasoline in the great Efficiency Contest, while the nearest water-cooled machine stopped at 48 miles.

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The 1908 Franklin catalogue goes very fully into the subject.

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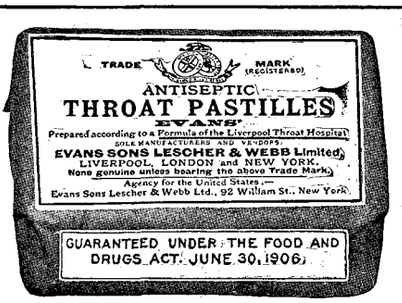
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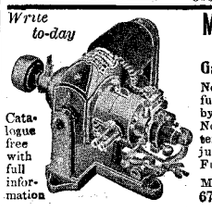

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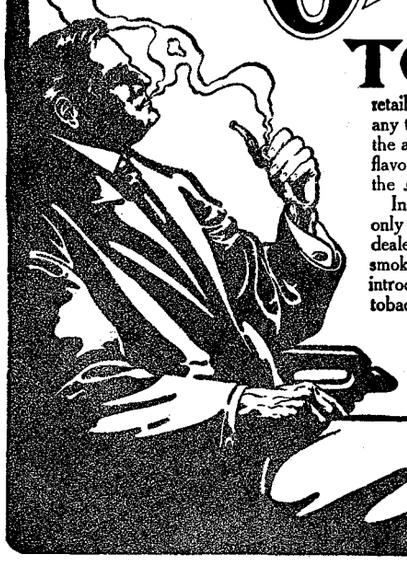

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Showing person in bed with tent awning up.

Walsh Window Tent Company, 205 Franklin Street, Morris, Illinois. (or Peterborough, Ont.)

themselves occasionally and left the motor to the chauffeur, they would be sure to have their cars running anyway, and trouble and money would no doubt be saved in many instances. A tire man says he has seen chauffeurs, with the entire street to themselves, back a car against the curb as so to leave only a space of an inch or so between the steel rim and the curb. Consequently, the fabric breaks and the next thing is a blow-out on a smooth road, for which nothing is to blame but the tire according to the story the chauffeur tells his employer.

PERSONAL

When Times Were Worse.—Those who have experienced difficulties in the present financial stringency will find much of interest in comparing it with the conditions which prevailed during President Jackson's administration. Captain Marryat, the famous sea-story writer, paid a visit to America at that time, when the panic was at its height. Two years later he recorded some of his impressions of the period in "A Diary of America." The New York *Evening Post* prints a portion of this "Diary" with a few comments, from which we quote:

"All the banks have stopt payment in specie, and there is not a dollar to be had," remarks Captain Marryat of his first experiences. "I walked down Wall Street and had a convincing proof of the great demand for money, for somebody picked my pocket.

"Two hundred and sixty houses have already failed, and no one knows where it is to end. Suspicion, fear, and misfortune have taken possession of the city. Had I not been aware of the cause, I should have imagined that the plague was raging, and I had the description of Defoe before me."

Captain Marryat did not fail to notice and comment on the characteristic American spirit which was able to enjoy the humor of the situation, even at its own expense, and in the midst of disaster to lay plans for a new start.

"The militia are under arms as riots are expected," he writes. "The banks in the country and other towns have followed the example of New York, and thus has General Jackson's currency bill been repealed without the aid of Congress. Affairs are now at their worst, and now that such is the case, the New Yorkers appear to recover their spirits. One of the newspapers humorously observes: 'All Broadway is like unto a new-made widow and doesn't know whether to laugh or cry.'

"There certainly is a very remarkable energy in the American disposition; if they fall, they bound up again. Somebody has observed that the New York merchants are of that *elastic* nature, and that, when fit for nothing else, they might be converted into *coach springs*, and such really appears to be their character.

" 'They may say the times are bad,' said a young American to me, 'but I think that they are excellent. A twenty-dollar note used to last me but a week, but now it is as good as Fortunatus's purse, which was never empty. I eat my dinner at the hotel, and show them my twenty-dollar note. The landlord turns away from it, as if it were the head

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of Medusa, and begs that I will pay another time. I buy everything that I want, and I have only to offer my twenty-dollar note in payment, and my credit is unbounded—that is, for any sum under twenty dollars. If they ever do give change again in New York it will make a very unfortunate change in my affairs.'"

In that day the importation of gold was slower and more difficult, and currency, it appears, was not to be had even at a premium.

"Nobody refuses to take the paper of the New York banks," writes Captain Marryat, in describing conditions, "altho they have virtually stopt payment—they never refuse anything in New York—but nobody will give specie in change, and great distress is occasioned by this want of a circulation medium. Some of the shopkeepers told me that they had been obliged to turn away a hundred dollars a day, and many a Southerner, who has come up with a large supply of Southern notes, has found himself a pauper, and has been indebted to a friend for a few dollars in specie to get home again.

"The distress for change has produced a curious remedy. Every man is now his own banker. Go to the theaters and places of public amusement, and instead of change, you receive an I. O. U. from the Treasury. At the hotels and oyster cellars it is the same thing. Call for a glass of brandy and water, and the change is fifteen tickets, each 'good for one glass of brandy and water.' At an oyster shop eat a plate of oysters, and you have in return seven tickets, good for one plate of oysters each.

"It is the same everywhere. The barbers give you tickets good for so many shaves; and were there beggars in the streets, I presume they would give you tickets in change, good for so much philanthropy. Dealers in general give out their own bank-notes, or, as they are called here, *shin plasters*, which are good for one dollar, and from that down to two and a half cents, all of which are redeemable only upon a general return to cash payments.

"Hence arises another variety of exchange in Wall Street.

"'Tom, do you want any oysters for lunch to-day?'

"'Yes.'

"'Then here's a ticket, and give me two *shaves* in return.'"

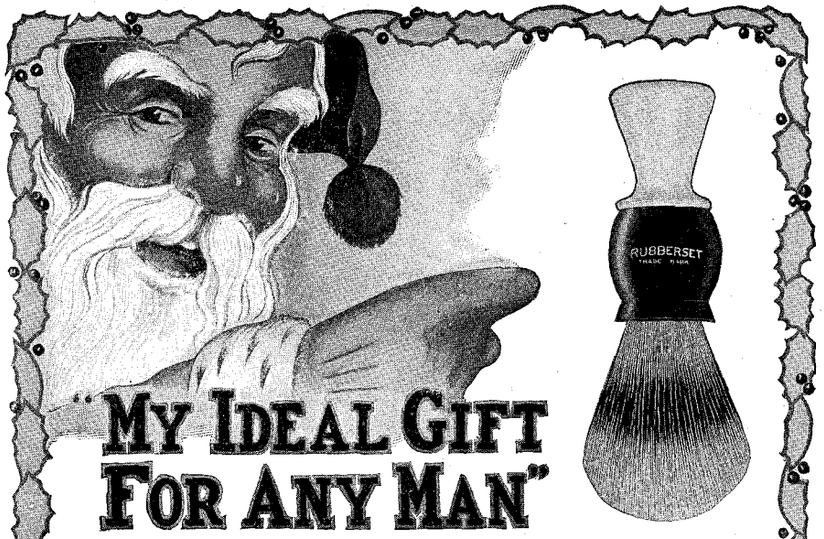
Commenting on the reason for the financial difficulties of those days, Captain Marryat says: "If any one will look back upon the commercial history of these last fifty years, he will perceive that the system of credit is always attended with a periodical *blow up;* in England, perhaps, once in twenty years; in America, once in from seven to ten. This arises from there being no safety-valve—no check which can be put to it by mutual consent of all parties.

"The most prominent causes of this convulsion have already been laid before the English public; but there is one—that of speculating in land—which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon, nor has the importance been given to it which it deserves; as, perhaps next to the losses occasioned by the great fire, it led, more than any other species of over-speculation and overtrading, to the distress which has ensued.

"Not but that the event must have taken place in the usual course of things. Cash payments produce sure but small returns; but no commerce can be carried on by this means on any extended scale. Credit, as long as it is good, is so much extra capital, in itself nominal and non-existent, but producing real returns."

In spite of the example of disaster incident to the use of credit, Captain Marryat does not, on that account, go to the extreme of condemning the system.

"The facility of credit," he explains, "enables those who obtain it to embark in other speculations, foreign to their business; for credit thus becomes



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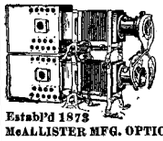

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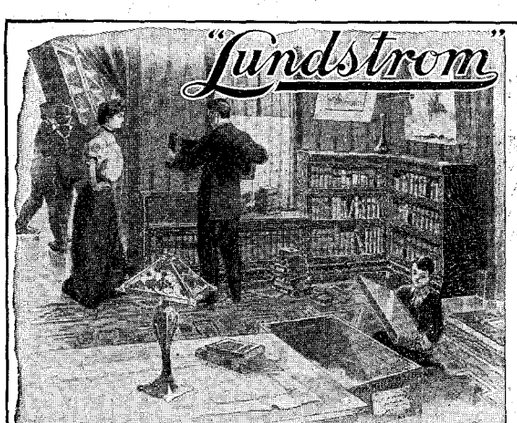

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extra capital, which they do not know how to employ. Such has been the case in the present instance; but this is no reason for the credit system not being continued. These occasional explosions act as warnings, and, for the time, people are more cautious; they stop for a while to repair damages, and recover from their consternation; and when they go ahead again it is not quite so fast.

"The loss is severely felt, because people are not prepared to meet it; but if all the profits of the years of healthy credit were added up, and the balance struck between that and the loss at the explosion, the advantage gained by the credit system would still be found to be great. The advancement or America depends wholly upon it. It is by credit alone that she has made such rapid strides, and it is by credit alone that she can continue to flourish, at the same time that she enriches those who trade with her."

An Impression of Stevenson.—Robert Louis Stevenson was at one time the guest of a merry little summer colony at Point Pleasant, N. J. Charlotte Eaton, a contributor to the December *Craftsman*, who was a member of that community, tells entertainingly of her playing hostess to the author of "Treasure Island," and of her impressions when she first came face to face with him:

My husband, Wyatt Eaton, and Stevenson had met years before, and it was in honor of those student days abroad that I was thus unexpectedly to come into the realization of my youthful dreams. Of course, I looked forward to meeting in Stevenson a person who would in every way fulfil my ideal of a romantic character—and I was not disappointed. Shall I ever forget the sensation of delight that thrilled me as he entered the room, tall, emaciated, yet gracious; his garments loose upon him; the thin straight hair, still glossy with youth and so long that it lay upon the collar of his coat, throwing into bold relief his long neck and keenly sensitive face; his exquisite hands, the fingers slightly stained by cigaret rolling; but chiefest of all, his voice, clear, gentle, and kind, the *timbre* and intonation of which became registered in my memory as part of the living attributes of the man.

This was the summer of 1888, when the great dramatic success of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was at its height. We joked him a good deal on the quality of his conception, and on the untoward piling up of the "ducats," to which he replied very quickly: "That is the worst thing I ever wrote." I liked the modesty of that remark immensely, it accorded so well with my preconceived idea of him, who, in apologizing for his picture in "Portraits and Memories," said, "to me, who find it so difficult to tell the little I know."

Strange as it seemed to us, Stevenson knew every nook and cranny of the estate, and told us of his many exploits in search of fresh eggs. . . . . .

After that I got *en rapport* with the real Stevenson, the sprightly, idyllic, venturesome Stevenson of my early fancy—a man whom to meet was to adore, and in whom one need fear no disillusion. The strong mental exhilaration of great success had passed over him, leaving him calm and magnetic, unspoiled by a suddenly acquired popularity that deteriorates the living fiber of so many men.

Here, indeed, was the Stevenson of "Treasure Island" days, of the Essays, of "Will-o'-the-Mill," resting serenely in the consciousness of good work accomplished. Yet even in his playful moods his least remarks seemed scholarly to me; there seemed to emanate from him an atmosphere of erudition, a mantle of eclecticism, that became him well and, while differentiating him somewhat from ordinary beings, yet detracted nothing from his manliness or good-fellowship of feeling. In the midst of ban-

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ter and merriment here was the Stevenson whose life was more vital in its love motive than any of his own romances; who, in spite of ill health and uncertainty of means, yet paid the price for his heart's desire.

Stevenson smiling over the vulgar success of his "worst book" revealed to me the quality in his nature that was finer than anything he wrote—the soul whose gallantry and spontaneity could bear the brunt of adverse circumstances and even censure and hold its own integrity, a law unto itself.

Here was the man who had passed himself off as one of a group of steerage passengers on that memorable trip across the ocean on his way to Monterey, in quest of the woman who became his wife. It takes a fine quality of nature to do that, to associate with what is called the rough element, on equal terms, and get good results. "And, just think," said he triumphantly, "it was not until the end of the voyage that they found me out."

I had no opportunity for personal conversation with Mrs. Stevenson that day, but we had already met in New York at a friend's house and exchanged some sentiments. Altho I never grew to feel that I really knew her well, I have an innate regard for all women who can command the souls of such men, and to Stevenson she was the essential part of the day's inspiration.

Stevenson's mother was an apple-cheeked, gracious little body, youthful in appearance and most graceful; with her and "Fanny" he was more like a chum or protégé than son and husband. The family ethics existing on all sides were perfect. I found that the family pronounced his name Lewis, not Louis, and they said it so caressingly that I have since loved that name for its sweetness. In the midst of our most intellectual talk, somebody suddenly said, "Egg-nog!" a beverage of which Stevenson was very fond, and all entered with delight into the preparations for the decoction; one brought eggs, another the sugar-bowl, while our host, Mr. Sanborn, went down to the cellar for the wherewithal to add the final touches. Unhappily, at this point, I coughed. It was the year of the influenza plague and the epidemic had possession of me.

"What! a cold?" asked Stevenson.

"Influenza—yes," I answered.

"You will not mind then," said he kindly, "if I ask you to keep a respectful distance. I always take a cold if any one in the same room has one."

"How near, within safety, can I sit?" I asked, feeling myself martyrized on the spot.

"Just as far away as possible," said he. "I am only now recovered from a bad cold caught from a waiter who served me at a hotel—I am peculiarly susceptible, you know," he urged.

I hovered upon the threshold reluctantly, yet rather than imperil that frail and joyous life by even the shadow of a breath I resolved that I would do better.

"I will go out on the lawn," said I, "if you will make amends."

"I'll send the egg-nog out to you when it's ready."

"Oh, not that," and I repeated my request with emphasis. "If you will make amends——"

"Speak, and it shall be granted you," said he, laughing.

"An autograph," and I flew to my room for my birthday-book.

I then went out and sat under an old apple-tree on the lawn, where the voices and sounds of merry-making floated out to me, together with the perfume of the roses that twined about the windows. The afternoon sun began to wane, casting long shadows across the unkept lawn with its spurious growth of wild mustard and sweet clover running riot everywhere. The Sanborns were very little on the estate, and the whole place had a wofully forlorn and neglected aspect. No wonder Stevenson

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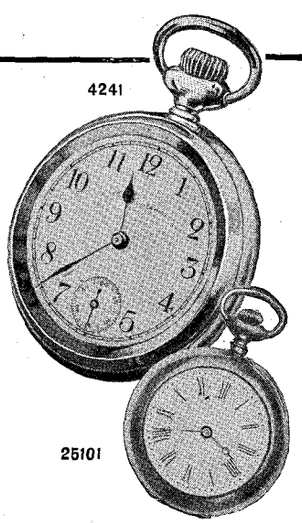

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They brought me a glass of egg-nog out under the gloom of the apple-tree. I hated the stuff—but his hands had made it, so I held it to my lips and drank a silent toast.

Mark Twain's Visit to Grant.—Who was the originator of Sherman's famous march to the sea? For some time after the close of the Civil War this was one of the mooted questions. Sherman and Grant were both given credit for the successful plans, and it was not until Grant set the controversy to rights in his "Memoirs" that the public was finally satisfied. Mark Twain, in his "Autobiography," now running serially in the *Sunday Magazine*, tells of a visit he and his little daughter Susy made Grant in 1885, while the General was writing this part of his book, and of his remarks made at that time on the troublesome question. As he tells it:

I called on General Grant, and took Susy with me. The General was looking and feeling far better than he had looked or felt for some months. He had ventured to work again on his book that morning, the first time he had done any work for perhaps a month. This morning's work was his first attempt at dictating, and it was a thorough success, to his great delight. He had always said that it would be impossible for him to dictate anything, but I had said that he was noted for clearness of statement, and as a narrative was simply a statement of consecutive facts, he was consequently peculiarly qualified and equipped for dictation. This turned out to be true. For he had dictated two hours that morning to a shorthand writer, had never hesitated for words, had not repeated himself, and the manuscript when finished needed no revision. The two hours' work was an account of Appomattox; and this was such an extremely important feature that his book would necessarily have been severely lame without it. Therefore I had taken a shorthand writer there before, to see if I could not get him to write at least a few lines about Appomattox. [I was his publisher. I was putting his "Personal Memoirs" to press at the time.—S. L. C.] But he was at that time not well enough to undertake it. I was aware that of all the hundred versions of Appomattox, not one was really correct. Therefore I was extremely anxious that he should leave behind him the truth. His throat was not distressing him, and his voice was much better and stronger than usual.

He was so delighted to have gotten Appomattox accomplished once more in his life—to have gotten the matter off his mind—that he was as talkative as his old self. He received Susy very pleasantly, and then fell to talking about certain matters which he hoped to be able to dictate next day; and he said in substance that among other things he wanted to settle once for all a question that had been bandied about from mouth to mouth and from newspaper to newspaper. That question was, With whom originated the idea of the march to the sea? Was it Grant's or was it Sherman's idea? Whether I or some one else—being anxious to get the important fact settled—asked him with whom the idea originated I don't remember. But I remember his answer. I shall always remember his answer. General Grant said:

"Neither of us originated the idea of Sherman's march to the sea. The enemy did it."

He went on to say that the enemy, however, necessarily originated a great many of the plans that the general on the opposite side gets the credit for—at the same time that the enemy is doing that he is laying open other moves which the opposing general sees and takes advantage of. In this case Sherman had a plan all thought out, of course. He meant to destroy the two remaining railroads in that part of the country, and that would finish up that region But General Hood did not play the military part that he was expected to play. On the contrary, General Hood made a dive at Chattanooga. This left the march to the sea open to Sherman, and so, after sending part of his army to defend and hold what he had acquired in the Chatta-

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nooga region, he was perfectly free to proceed with the rest of it through Georgia. He saw the opportunity and he would not have been fit for his place if he had not seized it.

"He wrote me" (the General is speaking) "what his plan was, and I sent him word to go ahead. My staff were opposed to the movement." (I think the General said they tried to persuade him to stop Sherman. The chief of his staff, the General said, even went so far as to go to Washington without the General's knowledge and get the ear of the authorities, and he succeeded in arousing their fears to such an extent that they telegraphed General Grant to stop Sherman.)

Then General Grant said, "Out of deference to the Government, I telegraphed Sherman and stopt him twenty-four hours; and then, considering that that was deference enough to the Government, I telegraphed him to go ahead again."

I have not tried to give the General's language, but only the general idea of what he said. The thing that mainly struck me was his terse remark that the enemy originated the idea of the march to the sea. It struck me because it was so suggestive of the General's epigrammatic fashion—saying a great deal in a single crisp sentence.

The Financial Savior of Mexico.—José Yves Limantour, Minister of the Treasury of Mexico, is at present the national hero, the Theodore Roosevelt of the southern Republic. He has proved himself the most marvelous financier his country has ever produced. His success in establishing Mexican finance on a gold basis, after many years of silver fluctuation, has been the chief cause of that nation's awakening. A writer in *The World To-day* (December) dwells upon Señor Limantour's business genius and tells of his activity and interest in other phases of Mexican life. He says:

No sooner was the monetary question settled than the people realized the tremendous importance of the event. When Señor Limantour was seen on the streets of Mexico City he received ovation after ovation and the people whispered, "Diaz's successor. There is no man in the country so eminently qualified to succeed our great President." But the Minister of Finance quickly suppress this talk. He has always enjoyed the President's closest friendship, and more than any other person has a minute knowledge of his chief's accomplishments. He knows that no man in Mexico is so capable of filling his position as the present incumbent of the Mexican Executive's chair.

The Mexican people have been reminded time and again that no thing of interest to the Republic has been too small to invite the encouragement and assistance of the Minister of Finance. An accomplished musician, it was through his influence that the splendid National Orchestra reached its present stage of perfection. He was the father of the plan which caused the Mexican Government to send a limited number of talented young people, musicians, artists, and those of other high professions, each year to Europe to be educated properly, at the expense of the Republic. The foreigner who goes into ecstasies over the magnificent parkway around the Castle of Chapultepec recognizes the hand of a master landscape gardener in its composition. A close student of landscape gardening as well as architecture, it was Señor Limantour who planned this superb show-place surrounding the former home of Montezuma, now the President's summer palace.

Mexicans with justifiable pride tell how Señor Limantour secured the money to build the National Railway to Tehuantepec, recently completed; the magnificent new national post-office in Mexico City, opened last February; the fine harbors at Vera Cruz and Manzanillo and those now in construction at Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos; the new water system in the Federal District; new public schools, public buildings, and numerous bridges which were so badly needed. The loan for these improvements,

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José Limantour is one of the most distinguished-looking men in Mexico. His coloring and features are those of the scholar. His face is pale and his snow-white hair, burnsides, and mustache enhance his pallor and belie his fifty-four years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City, he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry, the people were wont to confuse Señor Limantour's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such misunderstanding now, for the Mexicans recognize modesty in his dignity, and his many helpful deeds have taught them that he is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the Republic.

Señora Limantour is of a famous Mexican family, the Canas. Her father is the present president of the Chambers. The home life of the Mexican Minister of Finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home which is invaded every day by men of business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his family invariably travel with him. The one idolized daughter of the house married into the one of best Mexican families, and with her husband, Miquel de Iturbe, resides in Paris. Their three babies are the joy and pride of the Limantour-Canas-Iturbe families. A fifteen-year-old son, Guillermo, completes the José Limantour family. Like his father's, his education is to be wholly Mexican. He is being taught the gospel of work by example as well as precept, for the head of his house, tho one of the wealthiest men in the Republic, spends more hours each day working than the lowliest peon in the country.

The Simplicity of Victoria's Education.—Was Queen Victoria's success as a ruler due to the wonderful simplicity of her early education? The remarkable awakening and development of a woman who, at the age of eighteen, became the ruler of a great nation, speaks of some powerful foundation beneath it all. Miss Jeannette Gilder, writing of Queen Victoria's published letters, for *The Review of Reviews* (December), credits much of Victoria's success to this early schooling. She says:

From her earliest childhood it had seemed more than probable that the Princess Victoria would in time become Queen of England. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, appreciated this probability and trained and educated her daughter with that end in view. She was not taught to be proud and overbearing, because she might one day be the ruler of England, but she was, on the contrary, brought up to be just and kind, to control her temper, while not subjugating her will. In the pages of her journal, which are quoted in this book, the Queen tells us that her mother brought her up most simply, and not until after her accession did she have a room to herself. What do the young girls of this republic who have their bedrooms, their boudoirs, and their private bathrooms, say to such simplicity? From her letters and journals we gathered that altho the young Princess was of an affectionate and exceptionally feminine temperament, she was at the same time high-spirited and inclined to be wilful. She liked the stir of London and enjoyed dancing, tho it kept her up till early morning. She also loved music, particularly singing, but was not much given to the theater. Pictures she loved, but her taste in this line might have been improved. She was fond of reading, and her mother wisely guided her along the paths of history and political science.

One of the chief blessings of Queen Victoria's childhood and middle life was the influence of "an enlightened and high-minded prince," Leopold, her maternal uncle. . . . . .

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and her uncle Leopold was that the first suggestion of her marriage to Prince Albert came from him. When Queen Victoria first saw her cousin Albert she admired him immensely, both for the beauty of his person and of his mind. After getting better acquainted with him she liked him very much, but she wrote her uncle that she had not "the feeling for him which is requisite to insure happiness." At any rate, she wrote, she was still young and it was not necessary for her to marry for two or even three years. But, alas, for prudence when the "requisite" feeling came! It was while he was visiting at Windsor Castle, in 1839, that she decided that a few months was a long time to wait. Being a queen, it was she who proposed, and he took kindly to the proposal. "My mind is quite made up," she wrote, "and I told Albert this morning of it; the warm affection he showed on learning this gave me *great* pleasure. He seems *perfection*, and I think that I have the prospect of great happiness before me." He was quite ready to make the sacrifice for her sake, she wrote King Leopold. A sacrifice she insisted that it was, for she knew that to be the husband of a queen was no sinecure. It meant criticism and it meant opposition, for he was a German prince, and the German influence was not agreeable to Englishmen. Just after she had proposed and been accepted, Queen Victoria wrote to her uncle from Windsor Castle:

"I write to you from here, the happiest, happiest being that ever existed. Really, I do not think it *possible* for any one in the world to be *happier*, or as happy as I am. He is an angel, and his kindness and affection for me is really touching. To look in those dear eyes, and that dear sunny face, is enough to make me adore him. What I can do to make him happy will be my greatest delight."

Grieg and America.—It was not alone Edvard Grieg's fear of the Atlantic that kept him from visiting America. Dr. Gerritt Smith, a writer in *Putnam's Monthly* (December), thinks that the strenuous trend of life in the United States had sent its own message of warning to the great musician. A keen observer of faces, Grieg had noticed the "wrinkles and marks of nervous care" that marred the faces of his friends who had spent much time in our country. It was this he feared in America. Dr. Smith writes of a summer sojourn he made in the composer's neighborhood in Norway, and of a number of visits he made the musician. During one of these calls Grieg took him into his workshop. To quote:

One afternoon I got off the train at Hop, and stopt at a little farm to get some roses for Mme. Grieg. At the turning of the road I found Dr. Grieg awaiting me; he had walked down a short half-mile to meet me at the train. He was not feeling well and did not look strong. We sauntered along, pausing every half-minute, I think (at least twenty times), in the path through the woods to his house. A true German style of conversation, impossible to be maintained while walking; no commas allowed, only periods or full stops; right about and face your interlocutor, until the important point has been decided. . . . . .

Just inside the gate of his place are ravines—one leading to the small house where he worked. A middle path leads to the front of the house itself, which faces on the fjord. In many places this is thick and wild with trees and shrubs, through which, in the clearings, the reflected sunlight slants up bright and clear from the waters. All about are flowers—especially wild flowers, and the beautiful hyacinthine Norwegian heather, which purples all the hills wherever the gray rocks do not forbid.

After a while he said: "Would you like to see my workshop?" And so we walked down there. To me, it perfectly symbolized the name of the place —"Troldhaugen" (the Glen of the Trolls). The little house is planted on a rock by the water and almost hidden by trees. The sun streams in all the morning, but it is damp there, as he said, and so he put on over his boots his large comical shoes of plaited straw—to keep out the rheumatism. "It is nothing but a workshop," as he said. A piano,

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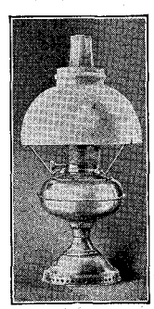

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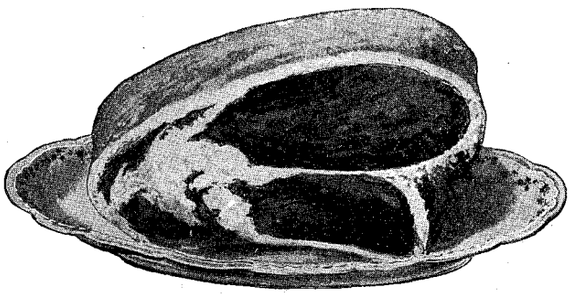

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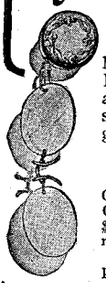

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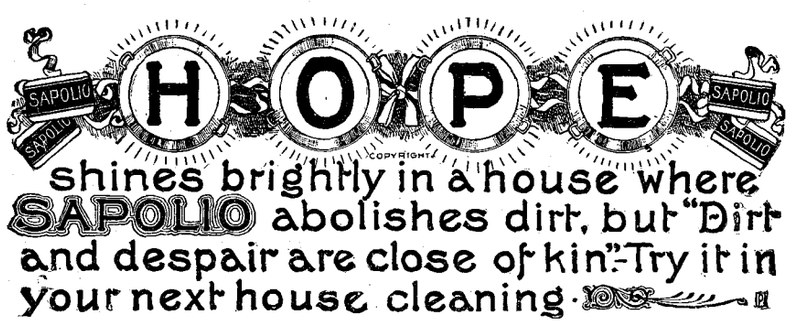

a writing-table with manuscripts, a valuable mass of scores on shelves, a few pictures of the mountains, a Norwegian violin with a double set of strings, one under the other, vibrating and making a mysterious sound; and a picture of the best Norwegian player on this instrument, whom Ole Bull brought out in public.

We spoke of the use of the piano in composition. He feared he used it too much: thought the inspiration should come from the *geist* (tapping his head). He has a soft attachment to the piano, which pleases him chiefly, because, in the summer, the young men and maidens rowed over the fjord and paused just below his open window, to listen, and he could not compose well before listeners. People were very intrusive. Some Americans he spoke of, who came in uninvited. One man even found his way down to the sanctum, and asked if he were Mr. Grieg, to which he replied "No"; whereupon the intruder handed him a card and requested him to give it to Mr. Grieg. "Which I did, later," said the composer.

At the house were Mrs. Grieg's mother and sister. We discust musical subjects for an hour, and Grieg looked over some of my work, about which he was complimentary and wished me to continue, but to write in larger form and to study all the great masters. We were speaking of the study of composition and how few were capable of giving instruction therein. He said that at Leipsic, where he spent three years, he was with Reinecke (from whom he learned nothing). At his first lesson he showed his master some songs he had written, and Reinecke remarked: "Ah, yes, I have written to those words myself." "Not particularly helpful," said Grieg. Then Reinecke told him to write a string quartet, just as he might have told him to design a cathedral. Grieg had never played a stringed instrument and knew nothing about string quartets; but he went to his books to learn how to write one. It was from books and music that he got most of his education—not from teachers; which seems to me to tally pretty well with the experiences of other composers. The work of the musical composer, he thought, makes heavier drafts upon one's physical and mental strength than that of any other creator in art. Certainly it took much out of him, and it is easy, in this instance, to observe how distant and subjective one may become through such work.

After supper Mme. Grieg sang several of her husband's songs for me in fascinating style. She pretended to sing no more, but she will never lose the charm of interpretation. A personal friend of Mendelssohn and Schumann once declared that Mme. Grieg's singing reminded her of Jenny Lind's in its captivating abandon, dramatic vivacity, soulful treatment of the poem, and unaffected manner. The songs (which I recall his playing for her in perfect style, revealing the poetic details of the piano part—clean, vigorous, appealing) were "Jeg reiste en Deilig Sommerwald," "Eit hab" (Hope), "Borte" (Departure), "Eit Seyn" (A Vision), and "Ich Liebe Dich" (by request). His best songs were written for her; they embody his strongest feelings, and he confest that he could not more have stopt expressing them in song than he could have stopt breathing.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Brute.—"I shall never speak to you again," declared Mrs. Jawback, reduced to tears at the end of the argument.

"Just like a waman," scoffed Mr. Jawback, brutally. "If you can't get your way in any other way you resort to bribery."—*Washington Herald.*

Same Old Trick.—"My wife," he proudly said, "has made me what I am."

"That's the way with a man," replied Mrs. Strongmind. "Always blaming it on the woman."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Toot!—Happiness likes to hang around a man who somehow manages to keep up his merry whistling.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Nervousness, however, would move to amend by striking out the word "around."—*Indianapolis News.*

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A Christmas Fairy-tale.

BY A. G. DAVIES.

I know the tale I tell will seem
"The baseless fabric of a dream";
I tell of one who, Christmas-time,
Displayed a spirit so sublime,
With unfeigned gratitude she took
Three pin-balls, and a needle-book;
Four doilies, and a hairpin case,
And two small trays received with grace.
She recognized, without a tear,
The crocheted doily sent last year
To a dear, absent-minded friend,
Who back again the gift did send.
Without a frown, this angel took
Two copies of the self-same book;
Accepted, with a happy face,
Three hat-pin bottles, trimmed with lace;
She has no scornful thought or hard
For a much-traveled Christmas-card;
And, greatest miracle of all,
As she received her last pin-ball
Not even in her heart did say,
"They will be good to give away."

—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Delicate Hint.—Two very cadaverous-looking tramps looked in at the window of a railway-station where a telegraph-operator sat at his key.

"Say, pardner," one of them said in a very husky voice, "report a couple o' empties goin' east."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Realism.—STAR ACTOR—"I must insist, Mr. Stager, on having real food in the banquet scene."

MANAGER—"Very well, then, if you insist on that you will be supplied with real poison in the death scene."—*Boston Transcript.*

Have a Fellow.—The effort of *The Ladies' Home Journal* to prod pastors and church-members to greater effusiveness in welcoming strangers to public services may lead to overdoing hospitality in various ways. One of these ways was revealed to a warm-hearted Western pastor. Coming down from the pulpit after the evening sermon he found a stranger in the person of a fair-haired Swede, and, greeting her with a cordial handclasp, said: "I am very glad to see you. I want you to feel at home here. I'd like to become acquainted with you. If you'll give your address I'll call and see you." "Thank you," she replied, "but I have a fellow."—*Congregationalist*

Correct?—A teacher in a public school asked the children to define the word "advice."

"Advice," said a little girl, "is when other people want you to do the way they do."—*Christian Register.*

Something in That.—A young man of Boston who had failed to pay his laundry bill endeavored to turn his Chinaman aside from inquiry by an attack upon the Celestial's manner of speech. "Why do you say 'Fliday,' John?" he asked. "Say Fliday because I mean Fliday," replied John, stoutly. "No say Fliday, and mean maybe week after nex', like Melican man."—*Christian Register.*

His Word For It.—THE PARENTAL VOICE—"Maude, is that young man gone yet?"

THE DAUGHTER—"Y-yes, papa, he says he is."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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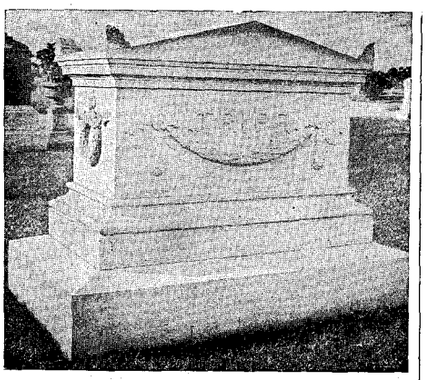

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Lost Caste.—"Shall we let Eddie into our pirate gang, Bill?"

"Naw. He wouldn't make a good pirate—he's a sissy."

"He is?"

"Sure. He paid to git into the football game las' Saturday."—*Denver Post.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 29.—In outlining before the Russian Douma the policy of the Government, Premier Stolypine declares the will of the Czar must be Russian law, and all promised reforms must wait upon the restoration of order in the Empire.

November 30.—"The Stolypin necktie," a phrase used by an orator of the Constitutional Democrats, precipitates a riot in the Douma and blots out the effect of the ministerial declaration.

The Royal Swedish Yacht Club decides to postpone indefinitely its proposed challenge for the *America's* cup.

December 1.—The Anglo-American arctic expedition reports that it fails to find land in Beaufort Sea.

Secretary Taft spends a busy Sunday in Moscow, visiting the ancient Kremlin, palaces, and churches.

December 2.—The Canadian-Pacific steamer *Mount Temple*, from Antwerp, runs on the rocks near Halifax; the 633 passengers and the crew were rescued.

December 3.—Secretary Taft makes a plea for world peace at the American banquet in St. Petersburg.

An attempt is made to assassinate President Cabrera of Guatemala.

December 4.—King Oscar of Sweden, because of nervous illness, again appoints Crown Prince Gustav as regent.

Chancellor von Buelow takes advantage of open hostility in the German Rechistag, and by threatening to resign forces a group of different factions to caucus and agree to give him their undivided support for all government measures.

December 5.—Minister Hayashi announces that Japan will limit emigration to the United States and Canada.

Baron Takahira is formally appointed Japanese ambassador to the United States.

Domestic.

November 29.—Senator Foraker announces his purpose to contest with Secretary Taft for the Ohio delegates to the Republican National Convention, and says that he will give up the Senatorship to make the contest for the Presidency.

Ezra Merker completes his 3,000-mile journey in a prairie schooner, drawn by a pair of oxen, to plead for the preservation of the old Oregon Trail, and is received by the President.

November 30.—The $50,000,000-issue of Panama in Canal bonds is found to be largely oversubscribed when the bids are opened at the Treasury Department.

The Tercentennial Exposition at Jamestown is closed.

December 1.—Six torpedo-boat destroyers, the vanguard of the battle-ship fleet, start from Norfolk, Va., for the Pacific coast.

More than three hundred workmen are discharged at the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass.

December 2.—Attorney-General Jackson, of New York, receives offers from James Hazen Hyde and others to refund more than $1,000,000 of insurance funds as a compromise of the suits now pending against former directors of the Equitable Life for restoration of funds alleged to have been diverted from the company's treasury.

December 3.—The President's message is read in both Houses of Congress.

Ambassador Aoki is summoned home by Japan to report verbally on the immigration and other questions.

December 4.—The National Rivers and Harbors Congress opens in Washington, with Secretary Root, Ambassador Jusserand, Martin Knapp, and Gustav Schwab as the principal speakers.

December 5.—President Roosevelt's order directing more severe physical tests for army officers is made public.

General Funston is instructed by the War Department to send to Goldfield, Nev., such troops as may be necessary to preserve order in the mine strike.

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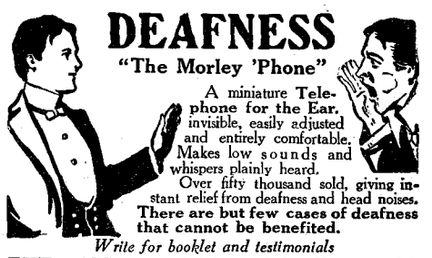

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"G. S. P." Schenectady, N. Y.—(1) "Please distinguish between *sundry* and *miscellaneous*. Which of the following expressions are preferable: 'Sundry persons,' 'sundry supplies'; 'miscellaneous persons,' 'miscellaneous supplies.' (2) What is an institute of *fermentology*? (3) Is there such a word as *cavitation*, meaning creation of vacuum or effect of vacuum?"

(1) *Sundry* is said of an indefinite and small number, embracing individuals not important enough to be specified separately. It is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *syndrig*, from *sundor*, apart, and primarily implies separation. Sundry denotes disconnectedness as well as numbers. In saying 'several persons were present' only number is referred to; but if one says, 'sundry persons were present' or 'persons of sundry occupations were there' he draws attention, in the first instance, to the fact that more than one person was present, but suggests absence of harmony or common relation among the persons who were present. In the second instance he states clearly that there was diversity of character in those present.

Miscellaneous means "consisting of several kinds, not assorted or discriminated as goods; mixt; mingled; promiscuous, as a crowd." When said of persons, miscellaneous implies "of many parts; many-sided."

The Lexicographer prefers "sundry persons." Both "miscellaneous supplies" and "sundry supplies" are good, but each has a distinct meaning.

(2) We do not know. It might be a place where the process of fermenting is taught scientifically, or one where budding actors or journalists are inculcated into the art of exciting the emotions of the public artificially by "manufactured" agitation or panics.

(3) The word *cavitation* is of comparatively recent origin. It is used to explain a phenomenon in water in which the space immediately in the rear of the propeller-blades of a steamship is rendered more or less empty on account of the rapid cleavage of the water by the blades, and the relatively slow action of the water in closing in behind the moving blades. The action of the propeller breaks the continuous flood of water and thus prevents its mass, and makes it impossible for the propeller to develop the full force of its power on the water which, were it not for this cavitation, it would be able to do.

"J. R. C." Garrettsville, O.—(1) "Suppose I am a doctor and prescribe exercise for you, and say, 'Each morning I want you to start from your home, and walk to the tenth mile-stone.' How many miles do you walk? I say ten; others say nine. Who is correct? (2) What is meant by 'to the tenth problem'?"

(1) Assuming that the home referred to is situated opposite the first mile-stone, the distance traversed to the tenth mile-stone would be nine miles. If the home were situated one mile away from the first mile-stone, or say, for example, at zero, the distance traversed would be ten miles. "To the tenth mile-stone" does not mean beyond it, but it means to it. (2) "To the tenth problem, *inclusive*," means including the tenth; without the word "inclusive" the tenth problem is not included. "J. R. C." cites other examples which, on account of ambiguity of expression, can not be answered satisfactorily.

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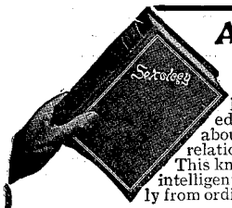

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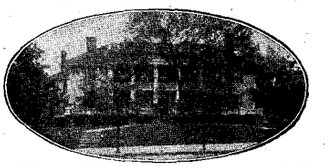

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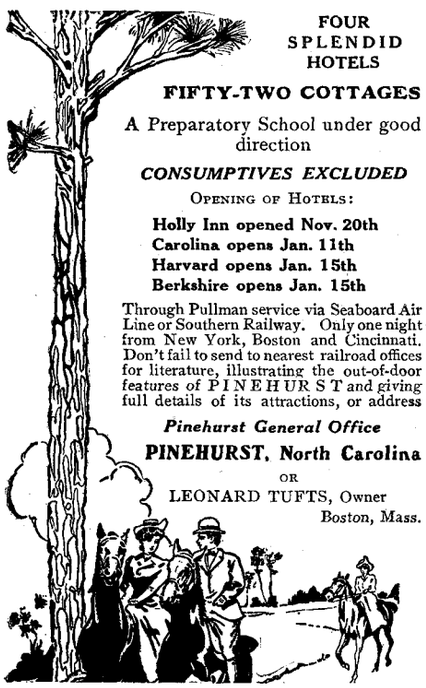

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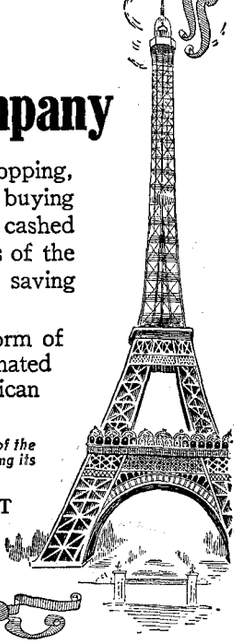

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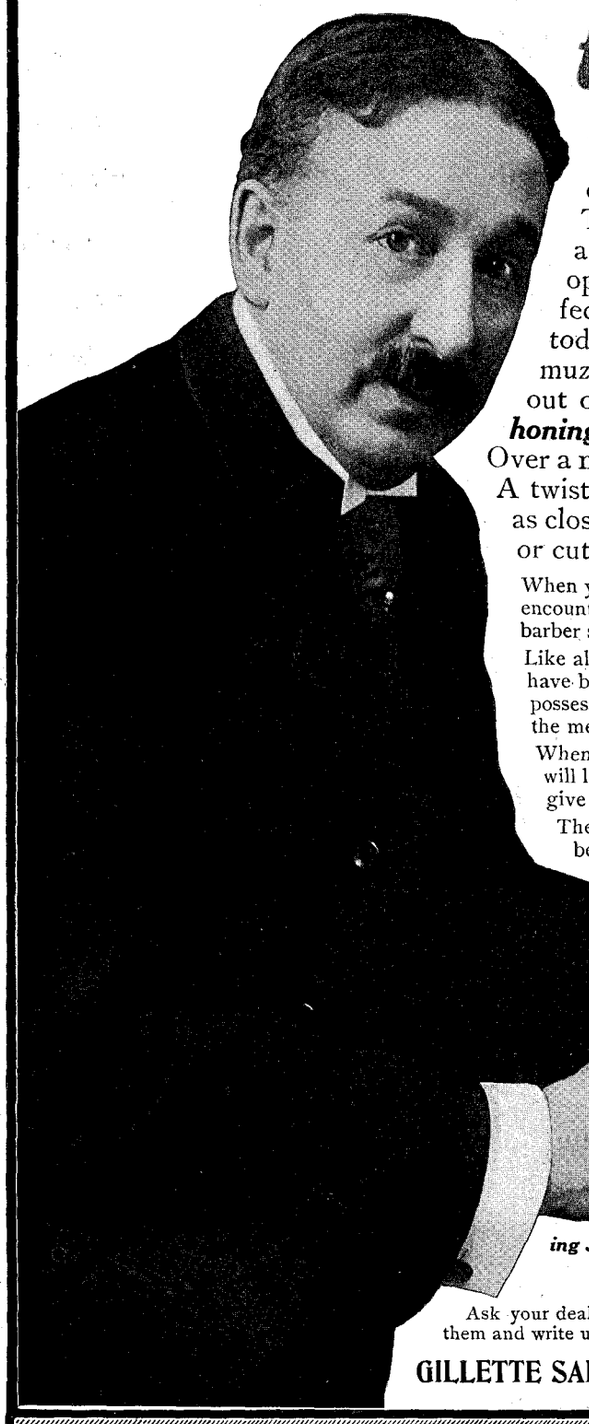

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